

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

WITH  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS

SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES SELLING FLOWERS AT THE BAZAAR FOR THE KENSINGTON INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING GIRLS' SCHOOL.—SEE PAGE 614.

## BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 14, Grosvenor-crescent, Lady Victoria Buxton, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Pole Hore, in the county of Wexford, Lady Hughes, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at Shuckburgh, the wife of Sir George Shuckburgh, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 99, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Sir Hardinge Giffard, G.C., M.P., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, by the Rev. H. H. Montgomery, M.A., Vicar, Bryce McMurdo Wright, F.R.G.S., F.R. Hist. S., &c., of Guildford, and Great Russell-street, Russell-square, W.C., younger son of the late Bryce McMurdo Wright, of Heskett New Market, Cumberland, to Emma (May), eldest daughter of Edmund Crouch, of The Chase, Clapham-common, S.W.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead, by the Rev. Wm. R. Jolley, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Church, Birkenhead, William Wilkinson, of Cloughton, to Violet Annie Ethel Johanna Robin Fitz Zaccary, only child of the late Joshua Robin, of Croydon, Surrey.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Archbishop of York, the Hon. Robert O. A. Milnes, only son of Lord Houghton, to Sibyl Marcia Graham, third daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Gordon House, Isleworth, the Earl of Kilmorey, in his 94th year.

On the 17th inst., at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, very suddenly, Walter Nowell, eldest son of Sir Walter Medhurst, late H.B.M.'s Consul at Shanghai, aged 17 years.

On the 13th inst., at 21, Chester-street, Baroness de Bertouch.

On the 21st inst., at 45, Berkeley-square, Lady Harriet Jane Herbert, aged 47.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

## SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xv. 1-24; Acts viii. 5-26. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xvi. or xvii.; 1 John ii. 13.  
Celebration of Centenary of Establishment of Sunday-Schools by Church of England Sunday-School Institute, &c.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, Rector, of p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Christ Church, Marylebone; 3.15 p.m., J. Leslie, Archdeacon of Bucks.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, JUNE 28.

Coronation of the Queen, 1838.  
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections.  
Rhyll Convalescent Home, Concert at Grosvenor House.  
Meeting at Lambeth Palace to consider the Church in France.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley (to the Queen's Westminster Volunteers); 3 p.m., the Dean (on Sunday-schools); 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.  
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. J. Holland.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. E. Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear (sixth Boyle Lecture).  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley; 7 p.m., Rev. C. C. Mackarness, Chaplain of King's College.  
Christian Evidence Society, All Souls', Langham-place, 4 p.m., Rev. Canon Leake.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.  
Moon's last quarter, 9.47 a.m.  
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.  
Horticultural Society, Rose and Pelargonium Show, 1 p.m.  
State Concert, Buckingham Palace.  
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Nordenfeldt on Nordenfeldt Guns).  
Yachting: Regatta—London Sailing Club; Royal Cinque Port Yacht Club (two last days); Royal Welsh Yacht Club, Carnarvon.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

Levée by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.  
Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m. (instead of the 23rd).  
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, anniversary festival.  
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, annual dinner, 6.30 p.m.  
Colonial Institute, anniversary, noon.  
Bow and Bromley Institute, Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition to be opened by the Lord Mayor, 3 p.m.  
Athletic Sports: United Hospitals, Stamford-bridge.  
Botanic Society, evening fête, 8 to 12 p.m.

## THURSDAY, JULY 1.

Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.  
Enthronization of Dr. Ryle, the first Bishop of Liverpool.  
Nottinghamshire Agricultural Society, Nottingham (three days).  
Royal College of Surgeons, meeting of Fellows, elections, 2 p.m.  
Zoological Society Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Cattle Fishes and Squids).  
National Indian Association, Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Syed Hassan on the Social Position of Mohammedan Women in India).

## FRIDAY, JULY 2.

Library Association, 8 p.m.  
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.  
Thurs Agricultural Show.  
Yachting: Royal Mersey Yacht Club Annual Regatta (two days).

## SATURDAY, JULY 3.

British Orphan Asylum, Slough, distribution of prizes by Princess Christian.  
Athletic Sports: Lillie-bridge, Amateur Championship.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Baromet. Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
June	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°					
13	29.974	58.4	45.3	64	7	70.8	46.2	SW. S.	154	0.000		
14	30.059	57.9	51.0	81	9	71.0	50.8	SSW. N.	160	0.215		
15	30.011	53.8	49.4	86	10	58.3	52.2	N. NNW.	231	0.440		
16	29.945	55.8	54.6	96	10	62.6	52.6	N. N.E. E.	265	0.660		
17	30.074	58.8	56.5	92	9	66.5	53.5	E. N.	184	0.015		
18	29.882	63.7	51.7	67	4	72.4	54.6	E. N.E. E.	325	0.100		
19	29.695	59.7	53.2	81	7	70.8	56.9	E.N.E. S. E.	162	0.120		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Baromet. (in inches) corrected	29.989	30.017	30.052	29.889	30.101	29.952	29.938
Temp. nature of Air	64.10	64.32	56.22	56.60	63.67	67.4	69.3
Temperature of Evaporation	55.92	58.32	53.22	55.92	59.62	61.92	59.02
Direction of Wind	SSW.	N. NNW.	NNE.	N.	N.E.	ESE.	

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 15	5 35	6 0	6 22	6 47	7 10	7 35
10 15	10 35	11 0	11 22	11 47	12 10	12 35

## CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The Exhibition will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 2, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, Dec. 4. Resolving Days—Aug. 2 to the 14th, both inclusive. London Agent—James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. Works of Art intended for exhibition, and all communications, must be addressed to the Curator, Mr. Charles Dyll, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Forms and further Particulars may be had on application. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND.

Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1890, open from May 3 to the end of September, 1890. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the Visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art, Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annex. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, conditore, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by tramways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 5, Düsseldorf.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1889.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets available, with some exceptions, until Dec. 31, 1889, will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1889. For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. Derby, April, 1889. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

## THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE NINETEEN-FORTH EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from TEN till SIX. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIS, Secretary.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

## GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION.

NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

## DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—"THE TIMES" and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## PICCADILLY GALLERY (next door to St. James's Hall).

The Great Picture, AT THE FRONT—PLEYNA, EARLY MORNING, by IRVING MONTAGU, from sketches taken by him in the Russian Camp, ON VIEW DAILY, Ten to Six, Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Conducts.—LAST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, Eight o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven. ST. JAMES'S HALL. Miss Agnes Zimmermann will play a new concerto by Arthur Jackson; Madame Norman-Neruda and Mr. Santley; Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; and a new Overture by Sir Julius Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., No. 81, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

## SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 30, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, commencing at Two o'clock.

## MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND and LAST MATINÉE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, at Three o'clock. Septet of Beethoven; violin solo, Bach. Duets, violin and piano, Rubinstein, Kreutzer, Sonata, Beethoven; septet, Hummel. Artists—Auer, from St. Petersburg, solo violinist; Duvernoy, pianist, from Paris; with Lasserre, Holländer, Lazarus, &c. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Director, J. ELLA.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS have the honour to announce to their patrons that, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the summer recess of the SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

of New York, they have (at enormous expense) entered into an engagement with all the principal members of that great company to appear at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 5, during which period the St. James's Hall Company will appear at the standard Theatre.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. POWERS, the Four Great Comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels, will commence a brief Engagement here on MONDAY, JULY 5.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.

Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (23rd time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with an Idyll, by W. G. Wills, entitled A ROMANTIC JOINTURE, by Ellen Terry; and a Comic Idyll, by Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening at 8.20. THE BELLS (Mathews, Mr. Irving) and BOLANKE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday, at Two. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

## CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet

Nymphs of the Ocean. Invented and arranged by M. Desvigne. Music by M. Edouard Loevy. Premier Danseuses, Mlles. Alice Holt, supported by Mlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Desvigne, M. Caros, M. Bertrand, and the Corps de Ballet.

## CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.

EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant scenic effects. Magnificent Transformation, gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words the idea of the beauty of the ballet." "It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it." "Too high praise cannot be given to the principals, whose dancing is fairly enchanting."—Era.

## CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under

Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Vott, Marie Compton, Lizzie Shums, G. H. Macdonald, Arthur Roberts, James Egan, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. De Castro Troupe, concluding with a Comic Sketch.

## MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—VERY CALMING, by F. C. Burnand. Music by J. L. Mollie; after which, OUR ASSOCIATE FAMILY, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, concluding with a New Second Piece, A FLYING VISIT, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; stalls, 3s. and 5s.

## A COURSE OF SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES

ON GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY will be given by PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.R.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, on JULY 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, at Ten a.m.

A COURSE OF SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, so adapted as to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY and of the MINERAL SUBSTANCES used in the ARTS, on JULY 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. To be followed by SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS, on JULY 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Terms, 10s. 6d. for each Course, or One Guinea for the Three Courses. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION on the above Subjects is also given at 149, STRAND, W.C., by PROFESSOR TENNANT. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1889.

In the midst of the temporary bewilderment generated in our minds by the Parliamentary discussions of the week now closing, our attention is caught, and, not altogether inopportunistly, is diverted, by the political events occurring on the other side of the Channel. For a considerable time we have kept silence in regard to the French Republic.

Our own domestic crisis has preoccupied our thoughts for the last three months. Deep as is the interest which we ordinarily take in the political progress of our nearest neighbour, and hearty as has been our admiration of the mingled courage and prudence exhibited by her statesmen in the conduct of her public affairs, we must confess to have all but lost sight of her in the hurry and tumults and results of the late General Election. France, too, has had her share of perplexities and vicissitudes. The Government of the Republic has had to contend with continuously recurring difficulties. The questions which have appealed to it for decision have been critical, and have imposed upon it very heavy responsibilities. Its position has always been somewhat exceptional. Its very triumphs were looked upon as experimental rather than permanent. It has stepped forward on the path indicated by its professed principles with true allegiance to them, but with exceeding caution. Public opinion, however, has gone before it and encouraged it to follow, even though it might be with faltering steps. It has now, at length, emerged from the narrow and troubled strait through which it has been destined to pass to the wider and safer sphere which is the normal inheritance of settled

Governments. It has done with preliminaries. It has disentangled itself from the illusions and the perils which naturally beset the course of a novitiate. It has not been altogether free from mistakes—who could reasonably expect it to be so?—but, on the whole, it has been as sagacious in its policy as it is sincere, and it may this day proclaim to Europe and to the world that its political constitution, accepted, if not enthusiastically preferred, by the vast majority of Frenchmen, is now a solid reality, well founded, carefully reared, and capable of dealing with National interests, Foreign and Domestic, for all time to come.

The latest question which has engaged the notice of the French Legislature is that of an Amnesty for the political offences committed by the partisans of the Commune, in the Civil War, which further distracted the country after the close of the War with Germany. It has been a troublesome question to France for some years past. It has also been met, on the part of successive Governments, with hesitation, occasionally amounting to timidity. Perhaps three fourths of the persons exiled to New Caledonia for participation in the crimes of the Commune have been pardoned individually, and have returned to France, but not to a complete restoration of their civil rights. One has no right to be surprised at the feeling with which the French people, not very long since, contemplated the recall of these prisoners, and especially of their ringleaders, to their native soil and to a restitution to them of all the political privileges which a Frenchman may claim. "I know France," said M. Gambetta in his speech to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday Night, "has no enthusiasm for the Amnesty; she has not forgotten what these crimes cost her; she loathes their heroes, and if she had only to pronounce a judgment it would be written in ineffaceable characters."

But then, as he cogently argued, "there is great weariness of the question, an exasperated fatigue at the perpetual repetition of the word amnesty, and the country is anxious to get rid of this rag of Civil War." To whatever the change of opinion in France in respect of the measure under consideration is due—the causes of it are probably many and various—there can be no doubt of the fact. It crops up almost everywhere—in the Press, in Municipal Elections, and in casual Elections to either Chamber of the Legislature. It is clear that France is yearning to obliterate the last traces of the Civil Contest by which she was convulsed. She regards the outrages by which that conflict was signalled with the same detestation as ever; she has no inclination, however, to raise the perpetrators of them to the level of political martyrdom. An implacable policy is contrary to the bent of her character, and she is well aware that if she would maintain the Republic she has established she must pass a measure of Amnesty before the next General Election. As M. Andrieux, Prefect of Police, stated in his Bureau, "the Amnesty was inevitable, owing to the current of opinion in Parliament and the country; its object was to clear up the political sky, so that feelings of humanity should not be confused with the demands of a Party to which the Government could never yield."

At any rate, the Chamber of Deputies took this view of the question, and, if we may be permitted to express our judgment of the matter, we think they were right. Sentiments of mercy are not always a correct guide to practical statesmanship, but in this case policy backs mercy. It is not only agreeable, but it is expedient, to take note of humane considerations. It will show that the Republic is conscious of its own strength. It will deprive the sufferers of popular sympathy with their opinions. It will thus detach them far more easily from political life and influence than would a continuation of the penalties imposed upon them by violated law. They will stand before the people of France on their own merits, or demerits, unexaggerated by the pains and privations they have to endure. They will, no doubt, be watched, on their return, with keen vigilance, and any trespass beyond the boundaries of law upon which they may venture will be repelled with prompt and just severity.

France is to be congratulated upon the position which she had achieved for herself during her struggle of the last ten years. At home the country is quiet, order has never been more secure, and hostile parties are constrained to respect the Government. Abroad, France has resumed for herself, as M. Gambetta said, her rightful place in the European concert, and she has now earned as great confidence in her moral power and political station as was previously felt in her economic resources. Certainly, England rejoices with her neighbour in the full and marvellous recovery of her political and moral strength. It has been a remarkably rapid one, beyond all prescience, outstripping all expectation; and the latest act of her Legislature gives the world assurance that, now that she feels her ancient powers repaired, she will calmly pursue the tenour of her way in accordance with the hopes of civilised humanity.

The Home Hospitals Association will open next Monday their first house for paying patients at 16, Fitzroy-square.

The good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Captain C. H. Simpson, has been awarded to Captain W. C. Chapman.

In our notice of the Grand Hotel last week it should have been stated that the architects were Messrs. F. and H. Francis and I. Ebenezer Saunders, F.S.A.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I do assure my respected and, as a rule, courteous and charitably tolerant readers that were I to give publicity to even a tithe of the communications which I have already received touching the origin, history, and bibliography of the sedan chair, this page would be filled to overflowing; those of my readers who do not care about sedan-chair lore would rise against me in fierce revolt as a pedant, a "ficheur," and a bore, and I should be driven forth, shrieking,

..... ten thousand leagues away  
Into the devious air.

to dwell in the Limbo of Vanity and the Paradise of Fools. The only thing which consoles me is the conviction that this column is read by a large number of really erudite ladies and gentlemen who love antiquarian research for its own sweet sake, and would sooner listen to gossip about the life and manners of the past than to tittle-tattle touching the approaching union of the Hon. Adelgisa Stonehenge with the Marquis of Marblehead, or the reasons which have induced His Grace the Duke of Brix temporarily to forsake his palatial town residence in Behemoth Gardens, S.W., and pass the fashionable season at his little fishing-box on the shores of Loch Loony, Macmullshire. But I must be cautious as to the amount of further sedan-chair information to be imparted. A little at a time should go a long way.

For example, my old and esteemed friend the editor of the *Leisure Hour* informs me that when he was at school in Edinburgh, more than fifty years ago, there lived in adjacent houses in St. Andrew's-square two physicians named Hamilton, both notable men in the profession, but not related. One was the last of the old school of doctors, wearing cocked-hat, silk hose and silver-buckled shoes, and tall cane, of whom a portrait is given in Kaye's "Edinburgh Portraits." The other Dr. Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery in the University, was the last citizen who kept his private sedan chair. It stood in the spacious hall ready for use in case of summons by night. For years after chairs stood at corners of streets in the New Town for public hire, the chairmen, usually Highlandmen, sitting on a bench waiting for hire. "Tonal" was great at draughts, both whisky and the game of that name: a draught-board being painted on top of every chairmen's bench—but at the shortest notice the chair and chairmen were off at a trot.

Mem.: King Charles I., on the first day of his trial, was carried to Westminster Hall in a sedan; but on the morning of execution he walked from St. James's, across the park, to Whitehall. Queen Anne, on a memorable judicial occasion, went to and from Westminster Hall in a sedan, and the Tory mob surrounded the Royal chair, shouting, "God bless your Majesty and Dr. Sacheverell. We are sure your Majesty is for the Doctor." Finally, at a period within the memory of persons still living, good old Queen Charlotte, in her sedan-chair, was mobbed by a rabble rout of Radicals in St. James's Park, who threw stones and broke the windows. "I have been fifty years Queen of England," exclaimed the justly incensed Princess, "and never before endured such an outrage."

The random assertion that sedan chairs were "invented" at Sedan, in France, is still further scattered to the winds by an extract from "Evelyn's Diary." The noble-minded Squire of Sayes Court, writing from Naples on Feb. 8, describes the gay appearance of the city and its inhabitants. "The streets," he remarks, "are full of gallants on horseback, in coaches and sedans;" and he goes on to tell us that the last-named conveyances were "from hence" (Naples) brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb. It would appear that Sir Sanders introduced the sedan in this country in 1634, and, obtaining a patent from King Charles I., prepared forty or fifty examples for public use. And this need not at all militate against the accuracy of another account sent to me—namely, that late in King Jamie's time "Baby" Charles and the favourite Buckingham, on their return from their madcap Spanish love-quest, brought with them, as a present from the Majesty of Spain to the Majesty of England, certain closed chairs, the name of which was "*Sillas de manos*."

Mem.: I think that I have read in the memoirs of Holcroft, the dramatist, that his father was a maker of the peculiarly strong and clouted shoes worn in his day by the Irish chairmen.

"Upper Gloucester-place" asks me where a poem is to be found "by a Captain Maurice," setting forth the charms of London, deriding the beauties of the country, and ending "Oh! give me the sweet shady side of Pall-Mall." In reply, I beg to state that I do not possess a copy of the poems of Captain Morris (not Maurice), the "Laureate of the Beef Steak Club," but that the first and last stanzas of the song by which he is best remembered are quoted in "Old and New London," by Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), vol. vi. p. 576. The Morrisian excerpt forms, indeed, the peroration to the most voluminous of works on the British Metropolis. It cannot be quoted too often:—

In town let me live, then in town let me die,  
For in truth I can't relish the country, not I:  
If one must have a villa in summer to dwell,  
Oh, give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall!

Is there not an "in" wanted after "dwell?" The lyrical captain lived, if I remember aright, to a prodigious age, and was convivially melodious to the last. There should be some information respecting him in Mr. Walter Arnold's Account of the "Sublime Society of Steaks," published shortly after the dissolution of the old club. Any secondhand bookseller of repute will tell "Upper Gloucester Place" whether Captain Morris's poems are out of print or not.

I rejoice to see that the movement for obtaining the support of the State for the formation of a museum of plaster casts from the antique has been revived; and (seeing that we

are now living under a Liberal Government) with fair chances of success. "We need," writes a correspondent of the *Times*, "such a museum as Winckelmann longed to see, and as Welcke subsequently created at Bonn; such a museum as that in which Conze lectures at Berlin, Brann at Munich, Michaelis at Leipsic, and Hekulé at Bonn."

You remember how bitterly Byron denounced what he considered to be the spoliation of the frieze of the Parthenon by Thomas Lord Elgin. You remember how loftily the sublime Mr. Richard Payne Knight, the author of an even loftier work on "Taste," opposed the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, and how it was mainly due to the exertions of that Father of classical design in England, the luckless Benjamin Robert Haydon, that the precious monuments of the genius of Phidias were eventually purchased for £34,000, and placed in the British Museum.

The Elgin marbles have undeniably been of inestimable value to English art-students these sixty years past; yet I am constrained to admit that on one occasion I did feel inclined to regard Lord Elgin as a ruthless devastator, and to recall with mortification the withering couplets in the "Curse of Minerva":

Mortal ('twas thus she spake), the blush of shame  
Proclaims thee Briton—once a noble name—  
First of the mighty, foremost of the free,  
Now honour'd less by all, and least by me,  
Chief of thy foes shall Pallas still be found:  
Seek'st thou the cause? O mortal, look around!  
Scap'd from the ravage of the Turk and Goth,  
Thy country sends a spoiler worse than both,  
Survey this vacant violated fane.  
Recount the relics torn that yet remain:  
This Cecrops plac'd—this Pericles adorn'd—  
That Hadrian rear'd when drooping science mourn'd.  
What more I owe let gratitude attest,  
Know Alaric and Elgin did the rest.

The occasion of which I speak was when, at Athens, in the spring of 1877, I saw in the Royal Polytechnic School from seventy-five to a hundred bright young Greek students busily employed in copying not, indeed, fragments of the Parthenon's frieze, but the Venus of Medicis, the Venus of Cos, the Apollo Belvedere, the Huntress Diana, the Clytie—the masterpieces of antique sculpture—from a set of plaster casts. The barbarians of the West had got hold of the priceless marbles, and poor modern Hellas was fain to put up with plaster of Paris. The age of chivalry has long since been dead and gone; else what an act of magnificent generosity it would be to give the Elgin marbles back to King George of the Hellenes! An insensate proposal, you will say; yet we have no more moral right to those marbles in Great Russell-street than we have to the Horses of St. Mark or the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

The Duke of Westminster, Lords Granville, Spencer, Wharcliffe, Morley, the greatest artists in the country, and the head masters of Eton, Harrow, and Westminster, "with many more," are all pledged to stand by the Museum of Casts project. Will the great Grecian who is at the head of the Administration say the artists and scholars nay? Forbid it learning, and forbid it taste.

I quoted Byron just now. After the bard of Missolonghi, the bard of Moscow and Mikhailovskoé. Gratitude has been defined as a lively sense of favours to come; and I trust that I may be able to say "thank you, Mr. Composer, for printing that long Russian word so nicely." On Friday, the eighteenth, Waterloo day, was unveiled in the old capital of the Muscovite empire, the statue of the famous poet Alexander Pouchkine, who was born at Moscow in the last year of the last century, and who, some thirty-seven years afterwards (Byron's years), was killed at St. Petersburg, in a duel with the Baron Heckeren-Dantès. Pouchkine has been called the Russian Byron. I should rather liken him to Alfieri.

I can scarcely fancy that the gifted author of "Onieguine" and "Boris Goudonoff" was a very happy man. One of his last letters, written in 1836, to Madame Ossipoff, concludes thus:—"I am exhausted and unnerved, and live in a state of perpetual irritation. Believe me, Life, although it may be an agreeable habit, contains bitterness enough to awaken at last nothing but disgust. The world is no longer for me anything save a foul and muddy rut (*une sale et boueuse ornière*). Was this sincere, or only so much Byronic affectation of cynicism? Intellectually gifted ladies and gentlemen often write in this style, I am told, when they are bordering upon forty years. For my part, I think the world a highly amusing place, full of very nice people. There may be some nasty people as well; but you are not at home when they call; and when you come to know their handwriting you pop their letters, unopened, into the fire.

At the meeting of the Russian Literary Association, held on the day of the inauguration of the statue, the accomplished President, M. Turgenieff, read letters of congratulation from M. Victor Hugo, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, and other internationally famous men of letters. But the St. Petersburg *Golos* bitterly complains that France was the only foreign nation which sent delegates to the Pouchkine celebration. My estimable *Golos*, if your much-revered Government would modify the severity of its execrable passport system; if it refrained from opening the letters of foreigners, and from drawing a cordon of espionage round the foreigner during his residence in the dominions of his Majesty the Czar, English travellers would only be too glad to visit your most interesting country and your most hospitable and intelligent people much more frequently than they do at present. I believe that the Russians (whom I have generally found to be excellent fellows) really like us; but the police system of the Government tends to make the country simply hateful to the stranger. He may be a Nihilist, you may object. Well, I believe that twelve months of really sensible and liberal government would expose Nihilism in its true colours as a murderous sham; which would be contemptible were it not bloodthirsty. The Nihilists no

more represent the Russian than the "Danites" do the American people.

I had the honour to meet one of the daughters of Charles Dickens lately; and she could tell me nothing about "Is she his Wife; or, Something Singular." But a diligent digger and delver in the tumuli of dramatic antiquity—may I call him a "play-bill worm?"—whose initials are "G. T.," writes me that on reference to the bill of the St. James's Theatre of the 6th March, 1837, he finds that "Is she his Wife" was originally produced without any author's name being announced (a common occurrence on first nights); but that on the following 13th March, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. J. P. Harley (who was stage manager of the theatre), "Is she his Wife" was again performed, and was announced as "an original comic burletta by 'Boz.'" It is amusing to find Adolphe Adam's pretty comic opera of "Le Postillon de Longjumeau," which was played on the same evening, with Miss Rainforth and the late John Parry in the "cast," likewise qualified as a "burletta." There were some legal reasons for this, I apprehend. In 1837 the smaller theatres still suffered to a certain extent from the monopoly possessed by the great "patent" houses.

"G. T." also tells me that, on this same March 13, it was stated in the bill that Mr. Harley, in the character of Mr. Pickwick, would make his first visit to the St. James's Theatre, and relate his experiences of a whitebait dinner at Blackwall, edited for him by his biographer, "Boz." Has the whitebait fragment been preserved? Thank you, "G. T."

I have not had much luck in the matter of "the Apples of King John." Beyond the courteous intimation that a suggestion as to the meaning of the occult phrase occurs in *Notes and Queries*, 5th S., xii. 418, and in 6th S., i. 85, no friend can tell me aught. But my original correspondent had seen the suggestions in the learned, chatty, and useful periodical which all bookworms prize so dearly before he wrote to me on the subject; and I cannot help him any further; and I am a mortified and humiliated sciolist; and, woe is me, Alhama!

"Atlas," in the *World*, has learned from the pages of one of his contemporaries that "pocket-handkerchief" dresses were very conspicuous at Ascot, and were considered very pretty and becoming. "Quite possible," adds the ever merry "Atlas;" "but how many pocket-handkerchiefs go to a dress?" Before propounding this question, my waggish friend should have taken counsel with Queen Mab's Mistress of the Robes. I met her Ladyship at the Duchess's tea-party, whither I went with the White Rabbit. (There was no wine; but the Cheshire Cat did eventually succeed in getting the Doriahouse into the teapot.) The M. R. informed me that the so-called pocket-handkerchief dresses are not made from pocket-handkerchiefs at all (albeit they do bear a close resemblance to what sporting men, in bygone days, used to call "Belchers" and "blue bird's-eye fogles"), but that the material of which they are composed, be it "foulard" silk, "satteen," or cotton, is sold by the yard, and varies in price between fivepence-halfpenny and five-and-sixpence per three feet of measurement.

The dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at Willis's Rooms on Saturday last appears to have been a very brilliant affair. The chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, who made a statistical speech of the most blithesome character. Sir Garnet Wolsley was really (to judge from the report of his speech) impressively eloquent on the services of special war correspondents in the field, and on the necessity of a speedy and thorough reform of the economy of military administration. There were a great many noblemen and gentlemen, members of Parliament, and other distinguished personages present; but, with the exception of Mr. Edward Dicey, the editor of the *Observer*, journalists of eminence seem to have been mainly conspicuous by their absence from the stately gathering. Journalists of eminence are, I have been told, a peculiar race. They object to being either patronised or lectured by the aristocracy. They plead that they leave the patrician classes alone, personally, and they claim the right to be left alone in return.

Athletics, so vehemently advocated in some quarters as being vastly superior to intellectual culture, while it was as vigorously impugned in "Man and Wife," by Mr. Wilkie Collins, in the interests of the bookworm section of society, has been triumphantly vindicated this week, first in the "Military Tournament" held at the Agricultural Hall, and next in the Horse Show at the Alexandra Palace. I think that it was at Willis's Rooms, more than a quarter of a century since, that the "Assault of Arms," which had been in abeyance since the days of Angelo and "Gentleman Jackson," was revived in the presence of a fashionable audience, and the "Saladin feat," suggested from the well-known episode in the "Talisman," created quite a sensation. The "severisation of the leg of mutton" was also highly popular. The performances at the Military Tournament presented a marked improvement when compared with the archaic assault at Willis's; for at Islington horses as well as soldiers co-operated in the proceedings. Some very surprising feats of strength and dexterity were achieved; but experts who had been in India seemed to think that the tent-pegging was not by any means up to the Indian standard.

In the horse show at the Alexandra Palace, which has been crowded throughout the week, the heroines in the leaping competition were Mrs. Robinson and Miss Pollard, who rode horses which, it is said, had never carried ladies before—Lord Hawke and The Stag. Miss Pollard showed perfect "form" and grace, together with strength, agility, nerve, and presence of mind; and Mrs. Robinson successfully accomplished what appeared to be quite a labour of Hercules in dealing with Lord Hawke, a superb animal, said to be not distinguished for good temper at the best of times, but which goes "straight as an engine at his hurdles and ditches." Prizes were also awarded to Mrs. McCluish and Miss Williams. I have mentioned the Amazons at the Alexandra Palace because I think the time is ripe for the production of a pictorial "Encyclopædia of English Humanity," and that such an exhaustive enlargement of Kenny Meadows's "Heads of the People" should be undertaken, say by Mr. F. Barnard, or Mr. Alfred Thompson.

Whoever the artist may be, let him be sure not to forget, as a new type of British femininity, the Lady who rides at the Horse Shows. She is to me a subject of admiration and amazement. There is nothing of the circus—nothing "ringlike"—not the slightest odour of sawdust about her. Calm, self-possessed, indomitably plucky, there she is, with her short habit, her whip, and her narrow-brimmed hat, ready to go anywhere and do anything. I say that she is comparatively a new type. The late J. F. Herring seems just to have had the slightest inkling of her appearance in the equine field; but John Leech, who was great in depicting Amazonian manners, seems to have been wholly unaware of the Lady Rider at the Horse Show.

G. A. S.

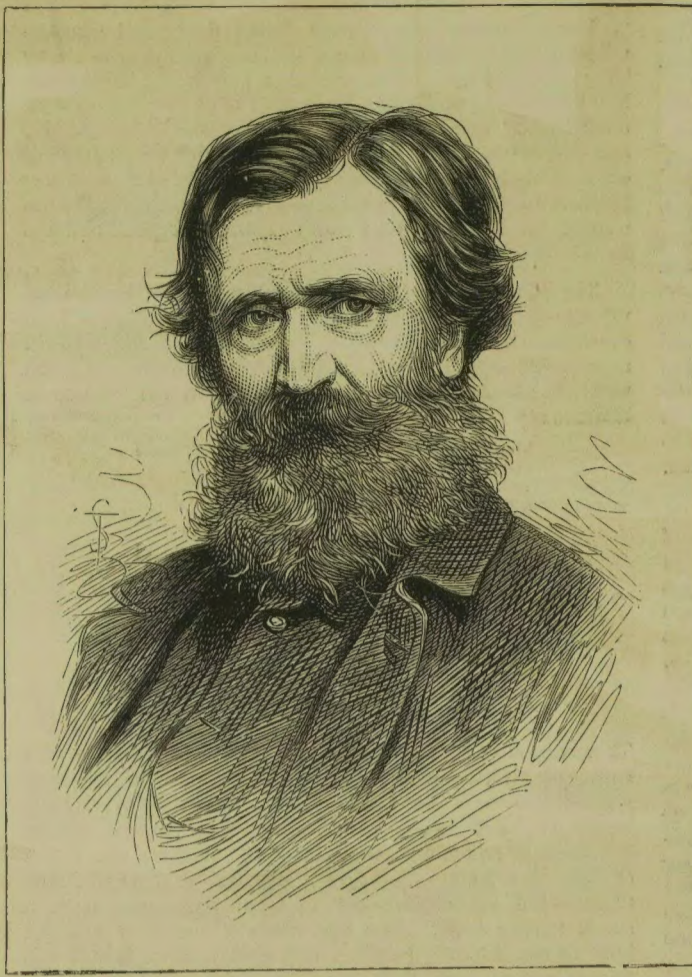
## THE LATE MR. G. H. DODGSON.

The death of this esteemed artist, which took place on the 4th inst., has been recorded in our Journal. Mr. George Haydock Dodgson was a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and formerly belonged to the Institute. He was at one time much engaged in drawing on the wood for our own Engravings. His studies of sea and rocks at Whitby, in Yorkshire, and on the coast of the Mumbles, at Swansea, South Wales, also his landscapes of Knole Park, Sevenoaks, and other scenery, have been much admired. Mr. Dodgson was born at Liverpool on Aug. 16, 1811. After leaving school, he was placed with George Stephenson, the great engineer, who employed him to survey land for different railways and to calculate expenses in order to send in specifications to the House of Commons. He was much valued by George and Robert Stephenson, on account of his punctuality and indefatigable exertions to complete his work by a certain time; but in a few years this proved to be too much for his health, and as he had always from boyhood determined to be an artist, he saved sufficient money during this time to enable him to sketch from nature. After a few years' travelling he married, in 1839, and devoted himself steadily to the profession of his choice, in which he won a fair degree of success. Mr. Dodgson has left a widow, one son, and two daughters.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Waller, of Whitby.

## THE KING OF GREECE AT GUILDHALL.

The Corporation of the City of London, as stated last week, entertained his Majesty George I., King of the Hellenes, at Guildhall, on the Wednesday morning, together with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal visitors to the City arrived at one o'clock, from Marlborough House, in a carriage, preceded by three other carriages, one of which brought the Duke of Cambridge. The King wore a blue military uniform, and sat beside his sister, the Princess of Wales, who was dressed in black, while the Prince of Wales, in a Field Marshal's uniform, with the Garter ribbon, sat opposite them in the carriage. There was an escort of the 2nd Life Guards, and the London Rifle Brigade furnished a guard of honour in the street leading to Guildhall. Some decorations were shown at Mr. Benson's and other houses in Ludgate-hill, but the weather was not favourable to outdoor display. At Guildhall the London Artillery Company formed a guard. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, in full civic state, attended by the sword and mace bearers, with Sir Thomas Chambers, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, the two Sheriffs, and some of the Aldermen and Common Councillors. Among the company assembled in the Library were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone; Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke, Secretary of State and



THE LATE MR. G. H. DODGSON, ARTIST.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Kenmare); also Lord Sydney; the German Ambassador, the Italian, the Spanish, the American, the Greek, the Danish, and the Swedish Ministers, and other diplomatic and official personages. The Court of Common Council was held in due form, the King and Prince and Princess being seated on the dais beside the Lord Mayor. Her Royal Highness had a beautiful bouquet presented to her by a little boy

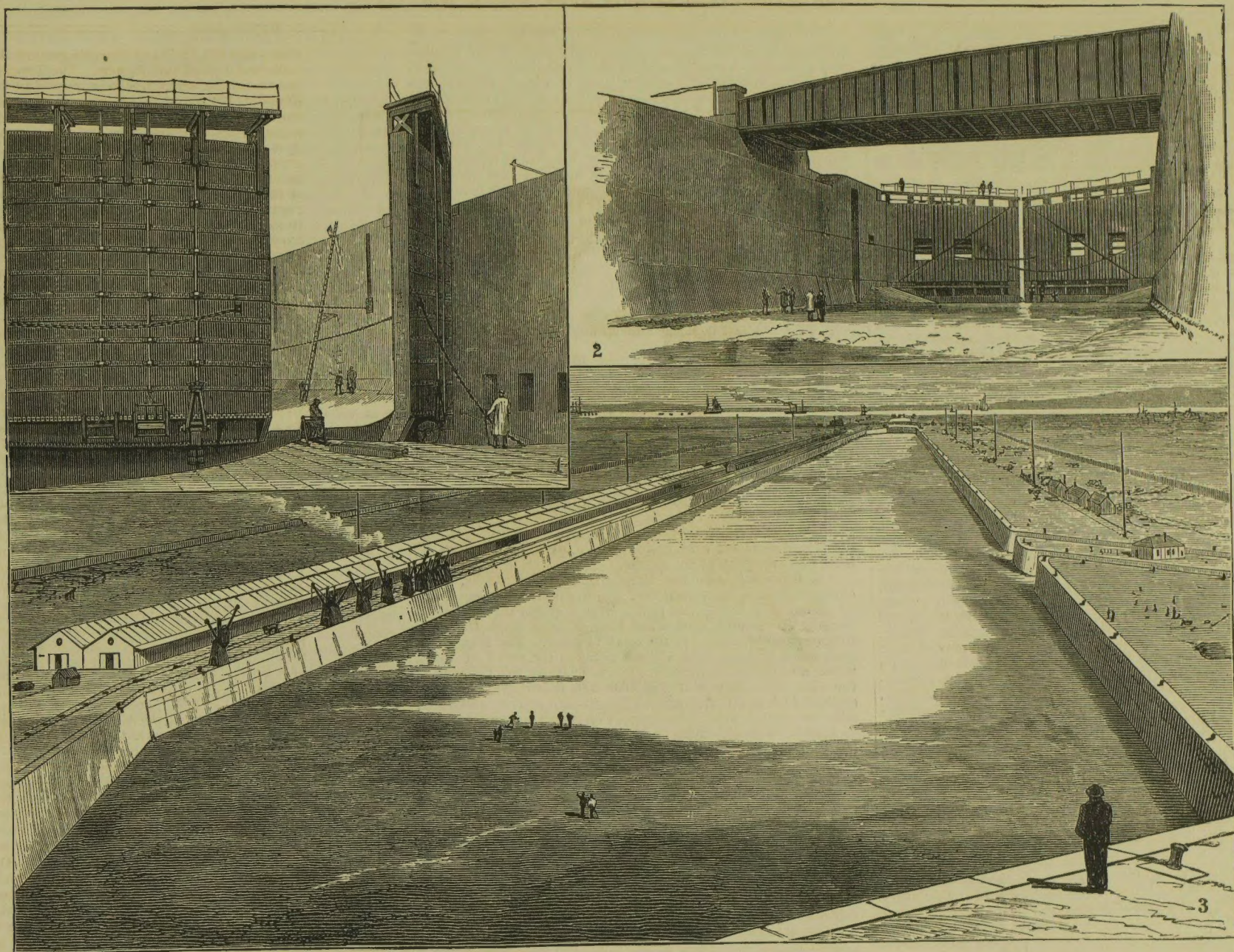
four years old, the Lord Mayor's grandchild, and the table was decked with flowers. The Town Clerk read the resolution which had been passed to present the King of Greece with an address of welcome. It was ordered that this should be entered on the minutes of the Court. His Majesty returned thanks in a brief speech, in which he said:—"England's share in the efforts which resulted in the establishment of the Greek Kingdom, and the glorious deeds of those Englishmen who took an active part in the regeneration of Greece, are still and always will be fresh in our minds. I feel gratified to hear that you have remarked and appreciated the truly remarkable progress achieved by my people since their liberation. This development of their prosperity justifies past sacrifices, and confirms the conviction that Greece will not fail to contribute to and accelerate the civilisation of that part of Europe."

Alderman Sir J. Bennett, mover of the address, the seconder, Sir B. S. Phillips, and the two senior Aldermen in attendance were presented to his Majesty. The company retired to the Guildhall, where luncheon was served for about 1000 guests. Upon the entrance of the Royal party there was a loud flourish of trumpets until they had taken their seats at the luncheon table, to which the Princess of Wales proceeded on the arm of the Lord Mayor, while the Lady Mayoress took that of the King. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge conducted Lady Suffield and Mrs. Gladstone to their places. The Lord Mayor proposed, after the Queen's health, that of the King of the Hellenes, with some allusion to the ancient glories and to the modern liberties and prospects of the Greek nation. In replying to this toast, his Majesty, speaking in English, said:—"I should desire to enter more into detail regarding the internal progress which Greece has made of late years; but, as it is, I trust you will believe my assurances that this progress has been real and material both in regard to the tranquillity and good order of the country and its internal development in respect to commerce and the making of roads. I feel persuaded that as soon as the frontier question is settled the work of railways in order to unite Greece with other parts of Europe will be at once commenced."

The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales was next proposed, and the Prince of Wales returned thanks, expressing the interest he felt, in common with all Englishmen, in the welfare of Greece. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, dwelt more fully and distinctly upon this theme. He declared that the English people of this generation are still mindful of the debt which the world owes to the ancient Greeks. The people which now bears that name is a living nation, derived from the same stock, a race which has a great future before it, as well as an illustrious past. He then referred to the Conferences opened that very day at Berlin, where the representatives of the Great Powers of Europe would consider how to give effect to the stipulations of the Treaty regarding a question in which Greece had the deepest interest, and from which she was entitled to entertain



SKETCHES AT THE PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO THE KING OF GREECE BY THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.



1. Entrance-Lock Gates. 2. Manor Way Passage, showing Swing Bridge. 3. General View of New Royal Albert Dock.  
THE ROYAL VICTORIA AND ALBERT DOCKS, NORTH WOOLWICH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



The Prince of Wales turning on the water.  
LLANDUDNO NEW WATERWORKS: LLANDUDNO AND LITTLE ORME'S HEAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

reasonable and just expectations. He trusted that "the assembled representatives of the wisdom and might of Europe will speak in accents which would denote reality, and which are intended to have a practical effect; that they will perform their important task in a spirit of equity and justice, giving a fair and equitable interpretation to those provisions of the treaty on which the future hopes of Greece are in no small degree suspended." The Lord Mayor having thanked Mr. Gladstone for proposing his health, the Royal visitors and the rest of the company left Guildhall.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES SELLING FLOWERS.

At the ladies' fancy bazaar held on two days of last week in Kensington House, the stately mansion built by Mr. Albert Grant opposite the south-west corner gate of Kensington Gardens, the Princess of Wales, with her children, helped the Duchess of Teck in selling flowers. It was for the benefit of the Kensington Industrial and Training School for Girls, an institution which the Vicar of that parish, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, has recommended to support in high quarters. The two fashionable Clubs which have recently taken joint possession of Kensington House, since no private person would bid for it as a domestic residence, willingly lent it to the Duchess of Teck, Princess Mary of Cambridge, for this bazaar held under her direction. We mentioned its opening by her Royal Highness in our last publication. It was very well managed, with great spirit, tact, and judgment, and was quite successful from beginning to end.

The stalls were mostly erected in the ball-room and two other apartments, where the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duchess of Manchester, Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Auckland, the Countess of Wharcliffe, the Countess of Westmorland, the Countess of Aberdeen, the Countess of Scarborough, the Dowager Countess of Aylesford, Lady Wolverton, Lady Carington, Lady Mandeville, Lady Elizabeth Arthur, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, Mrs. F. Huth, and many other ladies took their turns at the receipt of custom. The Duchess of Teck had prepared a special flower and fruit stall upon a dais in one of the rooms, where Lady Scarborough had also fitted up a stall for the sale of china. The refreshment-stall was kept by Lady Wolverton and Lady E. Arthur. The four stalls belonging to Mrs. F. Huth, Lady Westmorland, Mrs. Curzon, and Mrs. Sidney Glyn were tastefully adorned with drapery of muslin or Oriental stuffs, and with foliage or flowers, or peacocks' feathers, or some pretty ornament. Mrs. F. Huth offered for sale a valuable and interesting collection of antique silver ware; Lady Auckland and Lady Wharcliffe sold various kinds of live animals, dogs and cats, monkeys, squirrels, white mice, birds, gold-fish, and other zoological pets; while toys, dolls, lace, fancy needlework, pictures and drawings and statuettes were displayed on the other stalls.

At half-past five in the afternoon, on the first day, came the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the King of Greece and their two sons and three daughters. Her Royal Highness and the young people immediately went up to the Duchess of Teck's flower-stall, took up their positions behind it, along with the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children, and began to sell roses, bunches of pinks and carnations, pansies or heartsease, little glass or porcelain cups, with flowers in them, and other such articles, to the eager throng of purchasers in front of the stall. The Prince of Wales and the King of Greece gave their hearty encouragement to this performance. The Princess was dressed in mourning for the Empress of Russia's death; but they were all in good spirits, and the fun of the scene was enjoyed by everyone present. The young Princes and Princesses were very active and busy, going about the room and selling "button-holes"—that is to say, flowers to be put in the button-hole of a gentleman's coat. On the second day, when the charge for admission to the bazaar was reduced from 5s. to 2s. 6d., the Princess of Wales kindly came again, with her children, and exerted herself in the same manner, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The whole earnings of the bazaar on the first day amounted to £1200, of which £400 was taken at the doors, and £800 from sales, the royal flower-stall alone taking £230 that day. On the second day the receipts were about half as much as on the first day. The Kensington Industrial Girls' School has thus been assisted to obtain a considerable benefaction.

### THE NEW DOCKS AT NORTH WOOLWICH.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on Thursday last opened the Royal Albert Extension of the Victoria Docks, situate on the left or northern bank of the Thames, near to North Woolwich and the Beekton Gasworks. These docks, which extend across Plaistow Level, three miles below the entrance to the East India Docks at Blackwall, having their eastern entrance nearly opposite the Artillery Practice Butts, which are adjacent to Woolwich Arsenal, have been constructed by the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company. For the new Albert Dock a basin has been cut nearly 500 ft. wide, more than a mile long, and flanked by large sheds for receiving and warehousing goods. With the old Victoria Dock, the new extension will form a dock two miles and three quarters long, having a water area of 175 acres and about seven miles of quays. The new east entrance is at the point where the river, at the bend of Galleon's Reach, widens greatly, and affords ample room for the larger ships to turn in. The dock has been constructed by the labour of 2000 to 3000 men, and the total cost for work and machinery was about a million and a quarter. The contractors' plant alone is valued at about £100,000, and the 4,000,000 cubic yards excavated were raised an average height of 17 ft. The marsh was 7 ft. below high-water and the quays are 6 ft. above. From 600 to 700 earth waggons were employed, with seventeen or eighteen locomotives. The steam-crane and steam-engines of all kinds used numbered about seventy.

The dock was sunk through peat soil containing the remains of successive growths of forest trees, and in which were found a few horns of deer and relics of prehistoric man. A canoe, 27 ft. long, found in the excavations, is now in the British Museum. After the peaty stratum was passed, the engineers reached a thick bed of river-washed gravel, which lies above the chalk. The peat, and such parts of the gravel as were not perfectly clean, were used to raise the surface of the quays. Gravel was left for the bed of the dock, and other gravel dug out was mixed upon the spot with Portland cement from the Medway, and thus were formed the blocks of concrete which are the material of the walls of the docks. In this way four millions of cubic yards of soil were taken out, and a little more than 10 per cent of this, being perfectly pure gravel, was mixed with Portland cement and put back in great blocks to build the walls of the docks. There are half a million cubic yards of concrete, of which 80,000 tons are Portland cement and the rest is gravel merely changed in position. There is very little stone. It is only used in the sills for the gates and one or two other places. The floors of the entrance passages are of brick.

The effect of the construction of the Royal Albert Dock, now opened, is that the part of the north shore of the Thames which contains North Woolwich and Silvertown is now completely cut through by a straight piece of water. The Victoria Docks previously extended nearly half across the piece of land opposite Woolwich. The extension has now made the severance complete, and steamers thus avoid having to round at least two dangerous points and to pass through two crowded reaches. The entrance-lock is 500 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, and has four pairs of wrought-iron gates, made at Birkenhead by Messrs. Brassey. The depth of water at the sills is 30 ft. at Trinity high water—that is, at the high water of ordinary spring tides. Beyond the lock is a porch or entrance-basin, of about twelve acres, where passenger-ships will take their people on board. There is a terminal station, with waiting-rooms, and an hotel, at this point, on the north side. A passage 300 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, spanned by a swing-bridge, leads into the main dock. The main dock is about a mile and a quarter long, and has an uniform width of 490 ft. The depth will thus admit the largest merchant ships and any of the ironclads built on the Thames.

The walls of the dock are about 40 ft. high, 5 ft. thick at the top, and 19 ft. thick at the base. Iron bollards to fasten ships to are placed at intervals of sixty feet at the tops of the walls and flush with them. The common interlacing of ropes and chains straggling from the ships' sides to bollards half across the quay is thus avoided. The quay is planked like a railway platform, and down the centre of it runs a line of rails, for as much as possible in these docks will be done by steam and hydraulic power. The sheds for the reception of goods are respectively 360 ft. long by 120 ft. broad, and occupy each about an acre of surface. The floor of the sheds is planked. The sides and roofs are of corrugated iron. On the north side alone their number is sixteen, of which fourteen are in one line and two at the angles.

On the south side are the two great dry docks, large enough to take in most ironclads. The dry docks are approached by an angle of 45 deg., so that a vessel glides into them on her way up the dock, instead of having, as is often the case, to turn at right angles to the quay to enter. The larger dry dock is 502 ft. long, with a width between the copes of 85 ft., which diminishes by gigantic steps to 62 ft. at the floor level; the sill is 22 ft. deep, and the floor 3 ft. below the sill. The smaller dock is 410 ft. long, and has a width of 77 ft. and 54 ft., with the same depth. Hereabouts the great main basin brings its 6400 ft. of length to an end, and is connected by a passage 80 ft. wide, with the Victoria Docks. There are railway stations at the docks for trains running to and from Fenchurch-street and Liverpool-street. The docks are lighted at night by Siemens's electric light. The contract for this extensive work has been carried out by the well-known firm of Lucas and Aird, under the able superintendence of Mr. A. C. Andros, the company's engineer, whilst the general management has been undertaken by Mr. J. Colson.

Under one part of the docks, or rather under a channel connecting the new dock with the old, the North Woolwich branch of the Great Eastern Railway passes by a tunnel of 1800 feet long; while, at another point, the East Ham-road (the Manor-lane or "Manor-way"), and a double line of railway pass over the new works by one of the largest swing bridges in the kingdom. It is 90 feet wide, and weighs over 860 tons. This is shown in one of our Illustrations, while another represents the lock-gates at the entrance to the new dock, of which we also give a general view.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LLANDUDNO.

On the northern seacoast of Wales, to the east of Beaumaris Bay, the promontory of the Great Orme's Head, a huge mass of limestone rock, which rises to the height of 750 ft., thrusts itself boldly forward three or four miles beyond the main coast line. In a pleasant open bay, with a north-easterly aspect, between the Great and the Little Orme's Head, the popular and fashionable marine watering-place of Llandudno has grown up within thirty years past. There is a back sea-view also from Llandudno, over the Conway Sands and the wide bay that extends westward to the Anglesey shore at Beaumaris. The situation is very breezy, and no place has finer and fresher air. Manchester and Liverpool families of the wealthy class are much addicted to Llandudno for their summer resort; and a branch railway from Conway has made it easy of access. The town has now provided itself with public works for the supply of fresh water, and these were opened by the Prince of Wales last week on his returning journey from Holyhead to England. The works have cost nearly £40,000. The water is brought fifteen miles from two of the lakes in the Snowdon mountain range, one lake being 1700 ft. above the sea level. Four miles from this source of supply, at Llywngaw, there is an artificial service reservoir, from which the water is conveyed by Doulton earthenware pipes, of nine inches diameter, which are laid some miles along the bed of the Conway river. The present ordinary population of the town of Llandudno is but 12,000; and the waterworks, as they now are, would suffice for twice that population.

His Royal Highness arrived by the railway junction from Conway at four o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and others. He was met by Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., Chairman of the Llandudno Improvement Commissioners, and by Alderman Albert Wood, Deputy Mayor of Conway, who presented their addresses of welcome. The Mayor of Conway, Alderman David Owden, was absent from ill health. There was a guard of honour, composed of the Carnarvonshire and Flintshire Rifle and Artillery Volunteers. The old ruined castle was decked with flags, and so were the yachts and other vessels in the harbour. Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, M.P., Colonel Owen Williams, M.P., Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., and other gentlemen were present. The sailor boys of the training-ship *Clio*, which lies in the Menai Strait, were drawn up, 250 in number, under the command of Captain Moger. The ceremony at Llandudno was very short and simple. Mr. Marks, C.E., engineer in charge of the works, was presented to his Royal Highness, whom he instructed to turn a small handle, by which a fountain was set playing, in token that the water then began to flow into the town. A silver épergne, bearing a suitable inscription, was given to the Prince as a memorial of this occasion, by the Llandudno Commissioners and the townspeople. His Royal Highness stayed but ten minutes, and then pursued his journey to Trentham, the Duke of Sutherland's seat, in Staffordshire.

In part of our early impression last week the portrait of Mr. J. C. Lawrence, M.P. for South Lincolnshire, was misdescribed as that of Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P.

The nine portraits of new Members of the House of Commons, which appear this week, are from photographs by the following artists: Messrs. Vernon Heath and Co., Piccadilly; A. Bassano, Old Bond-street (two); Window and Grove, Baker-street; Webster, Warrington; James Valentine and Sons, Dundee; E. E. Nibling, Maidstone; Northern Photographic Company, Inverness; Vianelli, Brothers, Venice.

### PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 22.

The important event of the political week has been the decision of the Amnesty question. After long and careful deliberation the Government has thought the moment opportune for presenting to the Chambers a bill for granting a plenary amnesty to all persons who have been convicted of political offences. The bill, which was laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies and referred to the Committee of the House on Saturday, runs as follows:—"An amnesty is accorded to all who have been condemned for crimes and offences connected with the insurrections of 1870 and 1871, as well as to all who have been condemned for political crimes and offences, or for Press crimes and offences committed down to June 19, 1880." On Monday, almost to the surprise of everybody, the committee with exemplary rapidity reported in favour of the acceptance of the Government's bill without modification. The discussion of the Amnesty Bill then began, and taking advantage of a remark of that inveterate interrupter, M. Paul de Cassagnac, M. Gambetta left the President's chair, and when the moment came he rose from his seat and delivered a magnificent oration, which carried the House in favour of the bill. The amnesty was voted by 333 against 140, out of 473 voters. It is M. Gambetta who induced the Ministry to propose the amnesty; it is to M. Gambetta that the Ministry is indebted for the majority which it obtained, a majority much larger than the most optimistic prophets foresaw, for the Left-Centre groups were still wavering. The voting of the amnesty is one more instance of the all-powerfulness of M. Gambetta and the insignificance of the Ministry. I may remark by way of curiosity that yesterday was the first time that M. Gambetta has appeared in the tribune of the Palais-Bourbon since Sept. 4, 1870.

The result of the balloting in the Père Lachaise quarter on Sunday last resulted in the election of the exiled Communist Citizen Trinquet as Municipal Councillor. This election, as M. Gambetta said in his speech yesterday, was a mistake on the part of the inhabitants of Belleville. Besides, the voting of the amnesty has put an end to the question of Communist protestations once for all. The election will, of course, be annulled, even after the passing of the amnesty, for the amnesty will not be retrospective.

The Senate during these last two days has been occupied with the bill for the abolition of army chaplains. The members of the Right of the House oppose the bill with vehemence; they seem to be getting their hand in for the great struggle that will be raised by the execution of the decrees for the expulsion of the Jesuits, which is to take place on June 29.

In the Senate to-day the Amnesty Bill, adopted yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies, was presented by M. Cazot, and referred to the Bureaux without discussion.

The French Royalists are playing at politics as usual. They had planned a coup d'état the other day, and were preparing it carefully, when one of their own journalists let the cat out of the bag, and all France laughed at the drollness of the idea. Meanwhile, Royalist meetings are being held for the purposes of propagandism, and in order to collect subscriptions to send a present to the Castellan of Frohsdorf on the occasion of the Saint-Henri. The surplus will be used for electoral purposes. Your readers may, perhaps, not be aware that Henri V. has a Ministry *in partibus* at Paris, and titulars of each department who proudly press to their hearts the morocco portfolios, adorned with fleurs de lys, which they hold of his Majesty's good grace. The restoration of the Bourbons has been in preparation during the last fifty years; there is no reason why that preparation should not continue indefinitely.

Twenty years ago, everybody in Paris, from the street-boy and the door-porter to the peer of France, was busy reading one of the innumerable translations of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." At the present moment you cannot turn round in Paris without seeing somebody puzzling over "Le Taquin." "Le Taquin" is a square box, which might contain sixteen little cubes, but which contains only fifteen, numbered from one to fifteen. The point is to arrange them in order without lifting them out of the box. It is terribly absorbing and more brain-racking than the infinitesimal calculus. "Le Taquin" has sent not a few to Charenton already; but it has made the fortune of its inventor.

There has been another schism in the Positivist Church in the Rue Monsieur le Prince. The first schism was that of Littre: now it is the schism of Dr. Eugène Sémérie. The new Positivist Church was inaugurated on June 6, the 18 Saint Paul, 1792, of the calendar of Auguste Comte, at No. 30, Rue Jacob, under the direction of Mr. Richard Congreve, who came over specially for the ceremony. The new sect of Comtists wish to accentuate the religious side of the cult. As a wit of the old school of Positivists said, "They wish to put Positivism into plain song."

The new volume of Victor Hugo's complete works, *Odes et Ballades*, which has just appeared, contains the author's general preface to his collected works. It is dated Feb. 26, 1880, the day when Victor Hugo completed his seventy-eighth year. With all deference to Hugo's genius, I cannot but say that it seems to me the strangest piece of pompous commonplace ever penned. For years, however, Hugo has daily been the object of incessant *coups d'encens*, which in the end have troubled his judgment. Happily for his memory, posterity will judge him by his glorious poetry and not by his prose.

The lawsuit between Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt and the Comédie-Française was heard on Friday last. The judgment was deferred for a week; but there is little doubt that it will be rendered in favour of the Comédie-Française, though with a considerable diminution in the sum demanded—namely, 300,000f. From all points of view, except that of vulgar curiosity, this case is a painful one. It shows us Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt as a spoiled child of art, whose head, never very strong, has been utterly turned by the exaggerated praise of the critics and the unreasoning applause of the public. The incense of flattery has blunted her perception of the fitness of things. No praise seemed to her enough, and to her caprice there was no limit.

Apropos of actors' thirst for applause, there is a story told of an actor of whom a critic said, "He plays almost as well as Talma." The actor wrote to the critic, "Sir, in your criticism there is only one word to many."

Almost all the Boulevard theatres are closed for the summer season. The bills at the doors bear the words *Clôture annuelle*, which makes the simple country folk wonder why so many theatres should all be playing the same piece.

The grand prize of the Franco-American lottery, 20,000f., has been won by the ticket bearing the number 075,742.

It may interest others besides the members of the Rabalais Club to know that a grand fête in honour of the famous Curé of Meudon will take place at Tours on July 25 and 26.

During the past week there has been thunder, lightning, and heavy rain in Paris almost every day. Sunday, however, was brilliantly fine, and there was a gay race-meeting at Auteuil.

T. C.

## PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Without involving any suspension of the charming impersonation of Rosalind in "As You Like It" by the graceful and accomplished Miss Litton, it has been found practicable to extend the hospitalities of "Old Drury" to the very meritorious Dutch troupe of comedians, whose adventurously experimental performances at the Imperial have now come to a close. On Wednesday the National Theatre was opened for a special morning performance by our Batavian visitors. Not only the pieces, but the costumes and the "properties," were avowedly of Dutch make; and the selections given were illustrative of Low Country life and manners, comprising a piece in one act called "De Ledge Wieg" (the Vacant Cot), depicting life in Friesland; with scenes from "Deborah," "Manus de Noorden" (the Cabman), and the "Election Committee." An ample opportunity was thus given for the display of the undoubted talents of Yungfran, Beersman, and Mynheeren Van Zuylen, T. Haspels, D. Haspels, and Rosier Faassen.

At the Imperial Theatre the Dutch comedians may be said to have come, to have seen, and to have conquered—if not absolute bags of ducats and guilders, at least metaphorically golden opinions from all sorts of people, in the way of a due appreciation of the quiet thoroughness and artistic finish of their performances. Their most brilliant *succès d'estime* was undeniably in the domestic drama, or rather melodrama, of "Anne-Mie," and had my dear and lamented friend Charles Lewis Gruneisen been alive, I fancy that Yungfran Beersman's charming embodiment of the heroine would have very strongly reminded him of Miss Kelly, in "The Maid and the Magpie." Clotho and her sister Parca were exceptionally stern in cutting the thread of Mr. Gruneisen's life. He was, I believe, the only critic in London who could speak Dutch. The still living Mr. Peter Berlyn, who during very many years has been on the closest terms of amity with "plays and players," is also to the manner born of things Dutch; but, then, Mr. Berlyn is not a professional critic. The British Aristarchus knows, as a rule, about as much of the dialect of the Hollanders as he does of the Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee.

It is pleasant to hear that the London managers have vied with each other in showing kindness and courtesy to the ladies and gentlemen of the Batavian troupe. We have, as a nation, been studiously uncivil to the Mynheers almost from the days when the great Dutch Admiral swept the Channel with a broom at his masthead, and the audacious Dutch fleet came up the Medway. Butler was almost as hard on the Dutch as he was on the Puritans. He described Holland as

A country that draws fifty feet of water  
In which men live, as in the hold of nature;  
And when the sea does in upon them break,  
And drowns a province, does not spring a leak.

And he sneers at the Dutch as a race

That fed like cannibals on other fishes,  
And serve their cousins-german up in dishes.

Elsewhere he remarks that a cod appears at a Dutch dinner, "not as a fish, but as a guest." Nevertheless, in spite of these cruel jibes, and Voltaire's parting flout, "*Adieu! canaux, canaux, canaille!*" and Canning's merciless epigram,

In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch  
Is giving too little and asking too much,

the Dutch are a very sound, sensible, thrifty people. I do not know (for its size) a handsomer and better appointed theatre than the Royal Opera House at the Hague; and "Anne-Mie" is an excellent play and Yungfran Beersman a most interesting actress.

I have a little suggestion, to make to the Dutch troupe. Let them come here again, if they have a mind to it, by all means; but let them play the pieces of their repertory in the English language. I am not, in the slightest degree, jesting. English is universally taught in the schools of Holland; and I have heard Dutch lads and lasses of fourteen or fifteen speak much better English than English boys and girls of the same age often do. I suppose that we are the only people in the world who are unable to speak our own tongue with fluency. The Irishman is fluent. The Scot is slow and sententious, but correct. It is only the Englishman (and often the well educated Englishman) who blunders and stumbles over the commonest forms of speech, and who, in nine cases out of ten, speaks one kind of English and writes another. When the phonograph becomes a reality, and Hansard and stenography are superseded, the statues of a great many orators will have to be taken down.

Meanwhile I learn that the versatile Miss Geneviève Ward has acquired the right of representing the drama of "Anne-Mie" in London, and that she will sustain the part of the heroine. I trust that the enterprise may be as successful as the wonderfully artistic "Forget-me-Not." Miss Geneviève Ward will not play "Anne-Mie" in Dutch—although she is linguist enough to play it in Flemish, in Walloon, in Basque, in Catalan, or in Romaic, if she tried—but in English.

I was quoting Butler just now. He is a parlous writer to refer to; for there is scarcely a human imperfection on which the great satirist has not laid his pitiless finger. I was going to say some very civil things about the appearance of the French Palais Royal Company at the Gaiety (only preliminary things, for I have not yet had time to see "La Cagnotte" and "Le Réveillon") when I came across Butler's "Satire on our Ridiculous Imitation of the French." It begins, amiably—

Who would not rather get him gore  
Beyond th' intolerable zone,  
Or steer his passage through those seas  
That burn in flames, or those that freeze,  
Than see one nation go to school  
And learn of another, like a fool?

It concludes agreeably—

For though to smatter ends of Creek  
Or Latin be the rhetoric  
Of pedants counted, and vainglorious  
To smatter French is meritorious,  
And to forget their mother tongue,  
Or, purposely, to speak it wrong,  
A hopeful sign of parts and wit  
That men of fashion does best.

This may have been true enough in 1660; but surely the satire can have no purport or significance in 1880. Unkind Samuel Butler! Discourteous author of "Hudibras!" But Mr. John Hollingshead can afford to smile at any carping cynic who should presume to maintain that our national drama is in a state of lamentable decay; and that modern audiences, satiated with witnessing plays that have been stolen from or adapted from the French, are now flocking to hear the originals played in the French language at an English theatre. Mr. Hollingshead rejoices in an overflowing subscription list—*et vague to galère!* "La Cagnotte" and "Le Réveillon" are the most diverting of absurdities; at least so they used to be years ago, when I saw them at the dear little Salle Montansier under the pillars of the old Palais Royal.

A Spanish Company not having yet taken a London theatre for playing the masterpieces of Calderon and Lope de

Vega, with morning performances of *Zarzuelas* and *Saynetes*, the "macaroni and tomato" school of drama (two tragedies, a comedy, three farces, a ballet, and an opera buffa, all improvised in the course of one entertainment; price of admission to the stalls twopenny halfpenny) not having yet been imported from the Teatro San Stufato, Naples; and Mr. Sothorn not having brought with him the pigtailed and paper-clogged company of the Chinese Theatre, San Francisco, I am constrained to fall back on Mr. Bret Harte, who on Monday last, at Steinway Hall, delivered before an aristocratic and appreciative audience and with brilliant success his lecture on "The Argonauts of '49." The Argonauts in question were the adventurers from all parts of the world who some thirty years since invaded the State of California in quest of the Golden Fleece, or, in other words, the nuggets and the gold-dust to be found in the gulches and river-beds of the auriferous State. In technical Californian parlance, the distinguished American poet, novelist, and essayist may be said to have "panned out" very satisfactorily indeed at Steinway Hall, and the percentage of the precious metal to quartz was very rich. The gifted author of "The Heathen Chinee" is apparently destined to rival Mr. Archibald Forbes in popularity. *En revanche*, I hear that Mr. Forbes intends to make, at an early date, a lecturing tour through the States.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second appearance of the Dresden prima donna, Madame Sembrich (on Thursday week), and the repetition of her fine performance as Lucia, again resulted in a special success, fully equal to that of the first occasion. This lady has now gained the recognised position of a dramatic soprano of the highest order. Her third appearance was announced for Thursday last—as Amina in "La Sonnambula." This (Saturday) evening Herold's "Le Pré aux Clères" is to be produced, with a strong cast, including Madame Albani as Isabelle. Of these events we must speak next week.

M. Jules Cohen's "Estella" is announced for July 3, the principal character to be sustained by Madame Adelina Patti.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Verdi's "La Forza del Destino"—which was revived here last Saturday—was originally produced at St. Petersburg in 1862. It was first brought out in this country by Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre (the old building) in 1867, and had not been heard here for many years until Saturday.

The accumulated horrors of the original book have been slightly modified, and the composer has made some changes in the score.

The opera contains some dramatic and effective writing, but the general impression is heavy, and wanting in variety. Saturday's performance included the first appearance here of Madame Marie Louise Swift (from New York), who sustained the character of Leonora, heretofore filled by Mdlle. Titiens. Madame Swift's voice is a powerful soprano, her use of which improved as the opera proceeded. In several instances she sang with much effect, particularly in Leonora's air, "Madre pietosa," in the following duet with Padre Guardiano, in the solo, "Pace, pace," and in the trio which now forms the finale of the opera. In her later scenes, Madame Swift sang and acted with much dramatic feeling, and her reception was favourable. The character of Preziosilla was again (as in 1867) filled by Madame Trebelli, who gave special effect to the music of the part, chief among which are the canzone "Al suon del tamburo," and the solos in the camp-scene, and in the "Rataplan" in the third act. These were rendered with genuine impulse, and the "Rataplan" was encored. As Don Alvaro, Signor Campanini sang and acted his best. He gave the romanza "Oh tu che in seno agli angeli," with much feeling, and was so greatly applauded that he had to repeat it. He also sang well, and acted with much power, in the duet in the last act, in which Don Carlo provokes Alvaro to a mortal encounter. Signor Galassi's singing and acting, as Don Carlo, were of a very high order. His excellent delivery of the student's song "Son Pereda" was enthusiastically encored. Even finer was the delivery of Don Carlo's important scena, "Una fatale;" Signor Galassi's share in the duet with Alvaro, already referred to, having been a special display of vocal and histrionic power. The character of Fra Melitone was very efficiently filled by Signor Del Puente, who displayed considerable humour in the scene of the distribution of soup to the clamorous mendicants. Herr Behrens gave the music of Guardiano impressively, Signor Rinaldini was efficient in the small part of Trabuco, the Pedlar, and the cast was completed by Mdlle. Valerga, and Signori Monti, Cernusco, and Grazi in subordinate characters. The opera has been well mounted as to costumes and scenery, the latter by Mr. C. Fox—and there is some good incidental ballet action.

Madame Eleonora Robinson, who recently made her first appearance here in "Fidelio," confirmed the great success then obtained by her fine performance, on Thursday week, as Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni." Signor Arduini has continued to fulfil the duties of conductor.

## THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The details given last week of the antecedents of these great celebrations and of the preparations and arrangements for that which has just closed render it now only needful to record the performances of the first two days and of the preceding grand public rehearsal, leaving the termination yesterday (Friday) for comment next week. As said in our anticipatory notice, what is termed a public rehearsal on these occasions has but little resemblance to a preliminary trial, so complete is the preparation and so thorough the efficiency of the vast body of nearly 4000 executants. This was especially the case last week, when portions of each day's programme were given with all the effect of a matured public performance. The rehearsal comprised the "Hallelujah" and "Amen" choruses from "The Messiah," a series of pieces from the programme of the "Selection" day (Wednesday), and several of the choruses and the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," from "Israel in Egypt." A specialty at the rehearsal was Madame Albani's delivery of "Angels ever bright and fair," which was only given on that day, when it was rendered with exquisite purity of voice and style, and formed one of the most striking features of the occasion.

The first Festival day, on Monday, was devoted (as on former occasions) to the oratorio by which Handel's chief fame has been made, and the work by which he is even now most widely known—"The Messiah." The sublime choral writing derived special impressiveness (particularly in its broader effects) from the enormous mass of sound produced by the vast number of executants. Among the most impressive movements were (as usual) the choruses, "For unto us," "Hallelujah," and the final, "Worthy is the Lamb."

An important feature in the solo music was the chaste singing of Madame Albani, who gave the airs, "Come unto

Him," "How beautiful," and "I know that my Redeemer," with fine effect, having declaimed several recitatives with impressive earnestness, besides taking the leading part in the two quartets near the end of the oratorio.

The contralto solos were finely rendered by Madame Patey, those for tenor having been divided between Mr. B. McGuckin and Mr. Maas, as were the bass solos between Signor Foli and Mr. Santley.

Previous to the oratorio the National Anthem was given by band and chorus. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present on Monday.

The second of the public performances, on Wednesday afternoon, consisted of a varied selection from the works of Handel, the programme having been as follows:—

PART I.—SACRED.			
Overture .. .. .	Occasional Oratorio.		
Coronation Anthem .. .. .	"Zadok the Priest"		
Recitative .. .. .	"'Tis well, my friends"		
Air .. .. .	"Call forth thy powers"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Hallelujahs"		
Air .. .. .	"O Father"		
Recitative .. .. .	"My arms!"		
Air .. .. .	"Sound an alarm"		
Chorus .. .. .	"We hear"		
Air .. .. .	"Lord to Thee"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Fixed in His Everlast- ing seat"		
Dead March .. .. .			
Air .. .. .	"Let the bright Seraphim"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Let their celestial concerts"		
Recitative .. .. .	"To tremble"		
Air .. .. .	"O volenti Erebi"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Heavy, eldest born of hell"		
Air .. .. .	"O, had I Jubal's lyre"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Blest be the Man"		
PART II.—SECULAR.			
First Grand Concerto for Orchestra .. .. .			
Air .. .. .	"From mighty kings"		
Chorus .. .. .	"O the pleasure"		
Air .. .. .	"Hush, ye pretty war- bling choir"		
Chorus .. .. .	"O, how sweetly"		
Air .. .. .	"Love in her eyes"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Wretched lovers"		
Recitative .. .. .	"I rage, I melt"		
Air .. .. .	"O, happier than the cherry"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Love sounds the alarm"		
Air .. .. .	"Gather, dry thy tears"		
Chorus .. .. .	"Veni prae!"		
Air .. .. .	"May no rash intruder"		
Chorus .. .. .	"The many read the skies"		
Trio .. .. .	"See the conquering hero"		
Chorus .. .. .			

Three of the pieces in this selection had not been given at any previous Handel Festival. These were the "Dead March" from "Samson," the fine chorus from "Joseph," and the concerto.

As may be readily inferred, the performances of Mme. Patti were special features on this occasion. The two airs assigned to the great prima donna were brilliantly rendered, the second having been enthusiastically encored. All the other solo pieces were effectively sung, as may be inferred from the names of the vocalists, and the chorus-singing was, throughout, remarkably fine. The spirited march from the "occasional overture" had to be repeated.

The conducting of the multitude of performers by Sir Michael Costa on each of the days referred to gave fresh evidence of his mastery and skill in the office which he has now so many times worthily fulfilled. Mr. Willing was the organist. The Duchess and Duke of Teck were present on Wednesday.

The Festival concluded yesterday (Friday) with the usual climax, "Israel in Egypt," a work which affords special scope for gigantic choral effects. Of this we shall have to speak next week.

The sixth concert of Professor Ella's Musical Union took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon—Herr Leopold Auer having been announced as leading violinist and M. Wieniawski as pianist. At the same time Signor Tito Mattei was giving his morning concert at St. George's Hall; that of Herr Ehrenfechter having taken place in the evening at Langham Hall. Both these gentlemen are pianists of repute.

Mr. Charles Hallé's twentieth series of pianoforte recitals is now nearly concluded. The seventh took place on Thursday afternoon, when the programme included the late Hermann Goetz's pianoforte quintet in C minor, Brahms's quartet in the same key, and pianoforte solos. The eighth and last concert will be given next Friday afternoon.

That accomplished solo violinist Mdlle. Gabrielle Vaillant gave her evening concert at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday.

That sterling pianist Madame Kate Roberts (Mrs. F. Ralph) gave a chamber concert at Londonderry House, Park-lane, on Thursday afternoon; and Signor Erba gave, on the same day, a *matinée musicale* at Steinway Hall.

The fifth and last of Mr. Ganz's series of orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when Berlioz's great symphony, "Harold en Italie" will be performed, and Mr. Sims Reeves is announced to appear.

The last evening concert by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place on Thursday evening, when Mr. Herbert Reeves was to make his second appearance.

If any traveller by land or sea—by rail or river—is at a loss what to read on the journey, let him lay out a shilling at the nearest bookstall in the purchase of a little book entitled "My Neighbour Nelly," where he will find a true love-story interwoven with some capital sketches of character, told in simple, unaffected language, with an occasional spice of humour not unlike that of Dickens or Thackeray. It is published at the office of our facetious contemporary *Fan*, whence come so many amusing trifles to cheer the dull moments of a seaside holiday.

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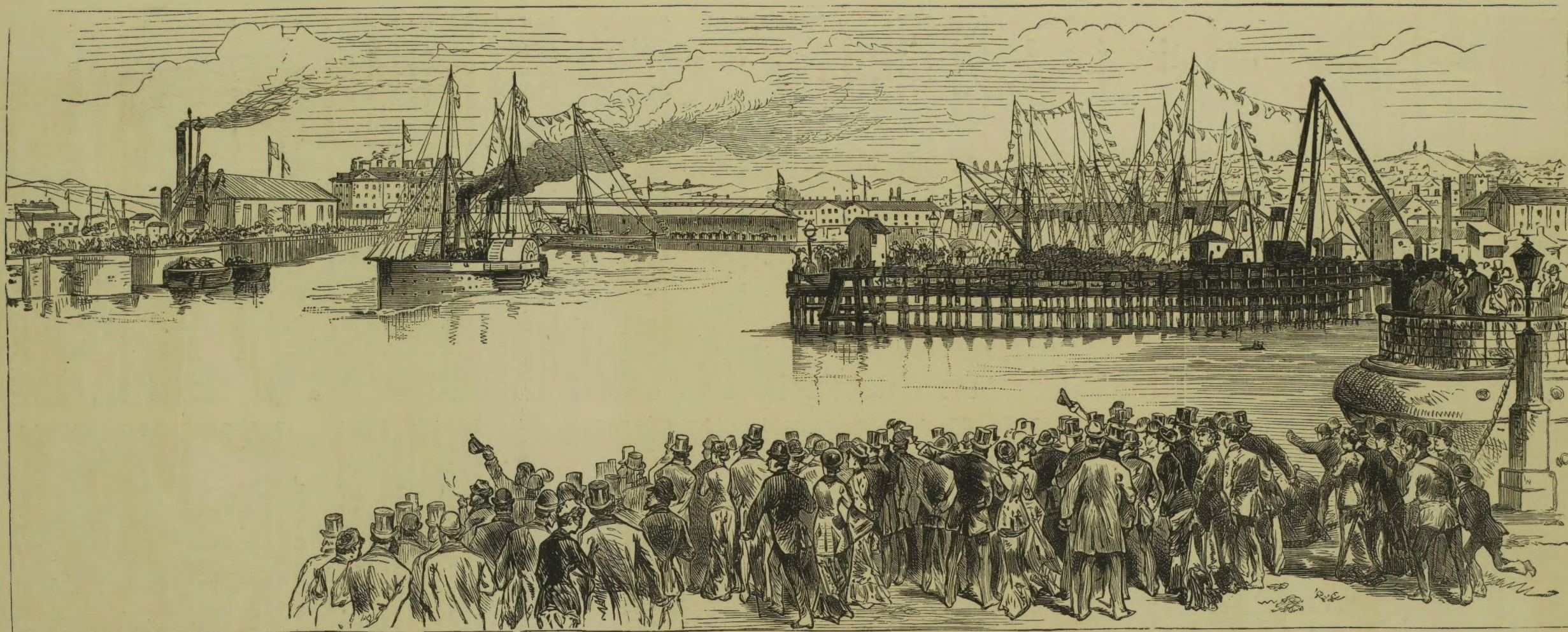
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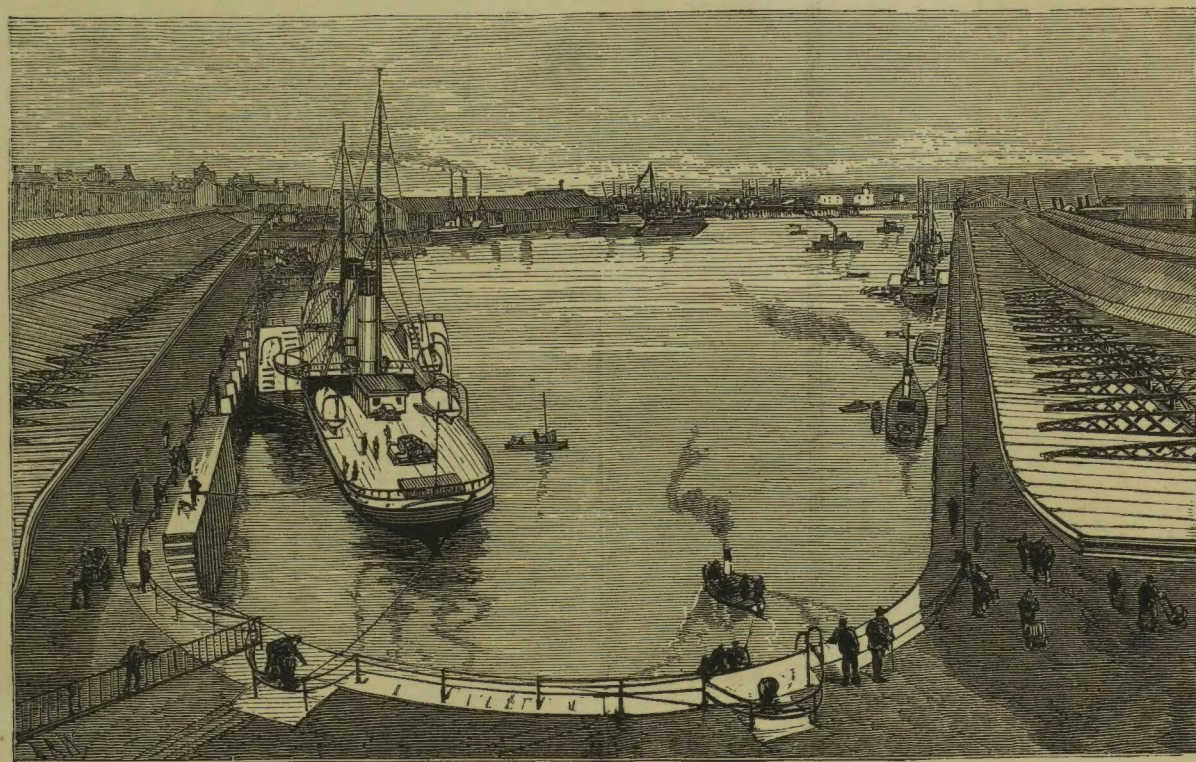
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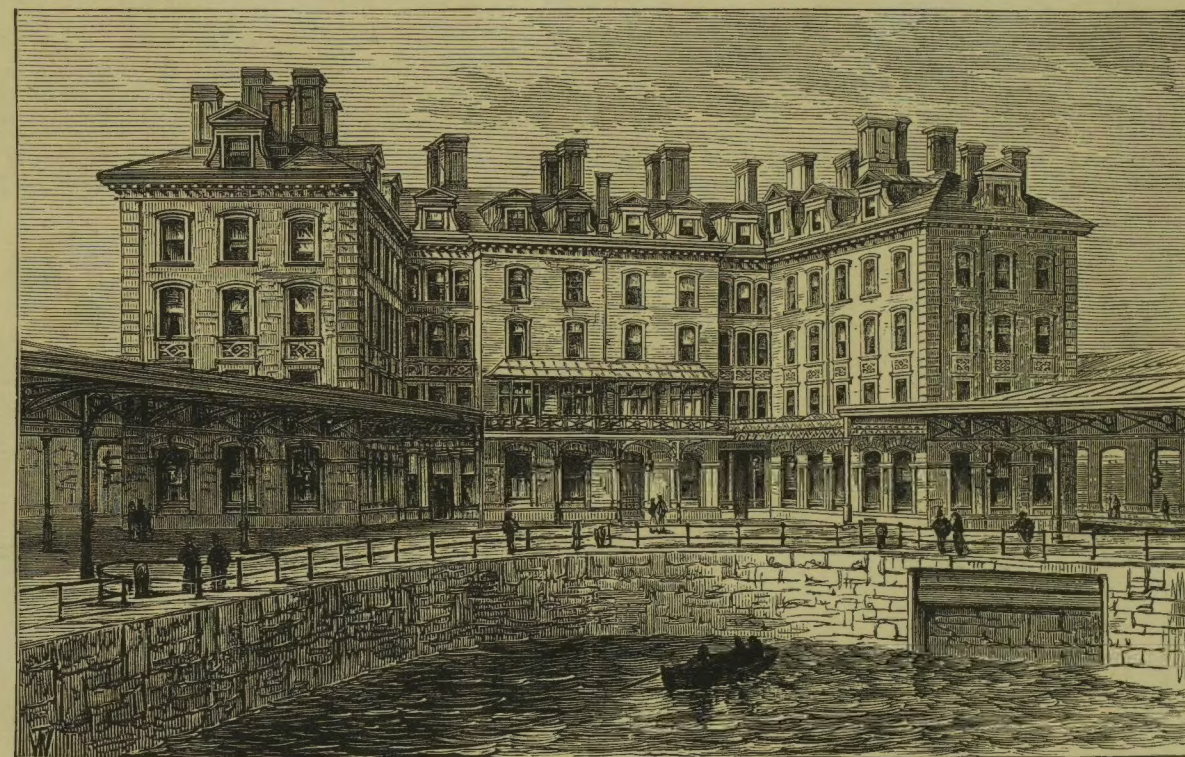
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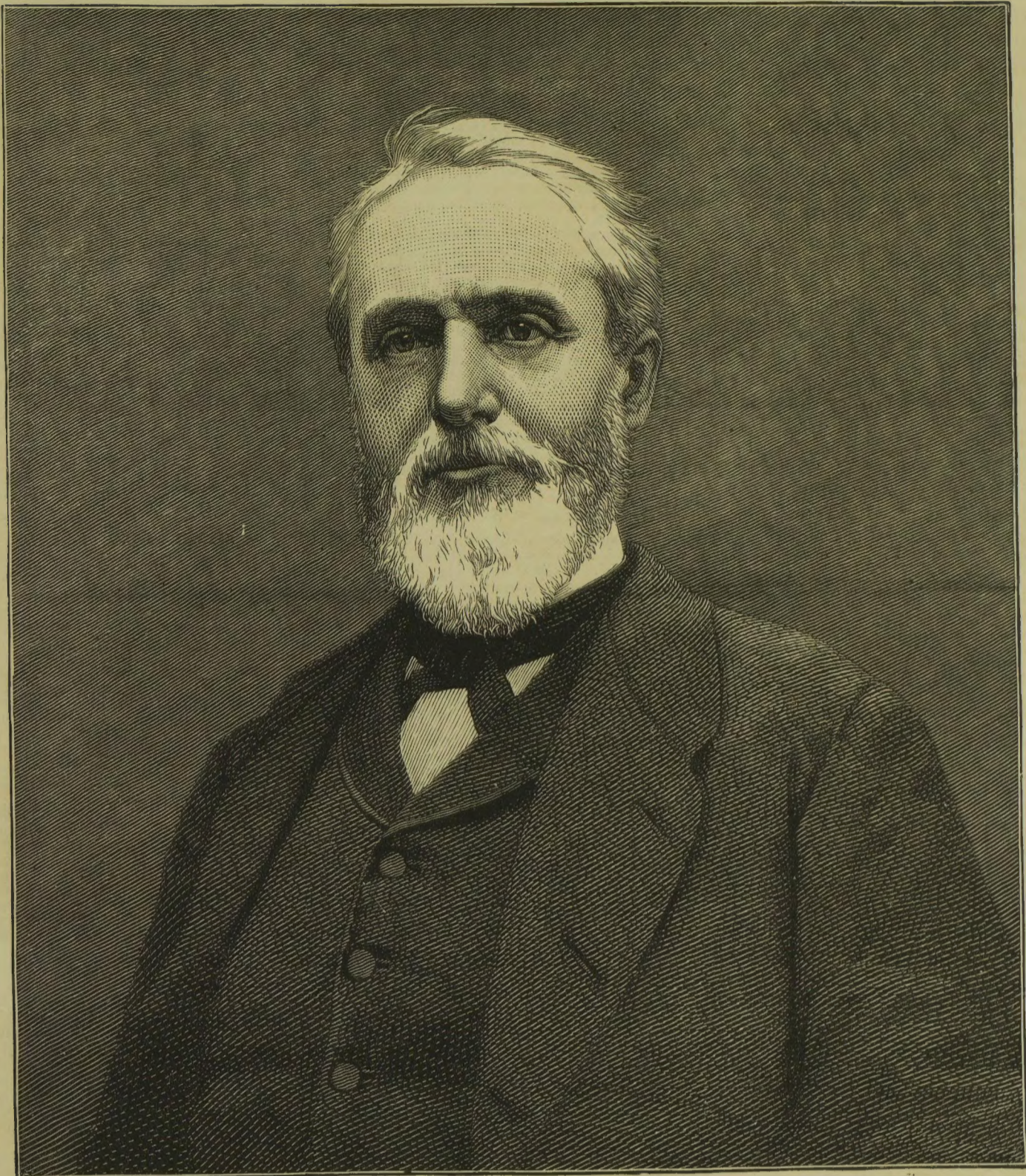
THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOLYHEAD: VIEW OF THE NEW DOCK FROM THE CLOCK TOWER.



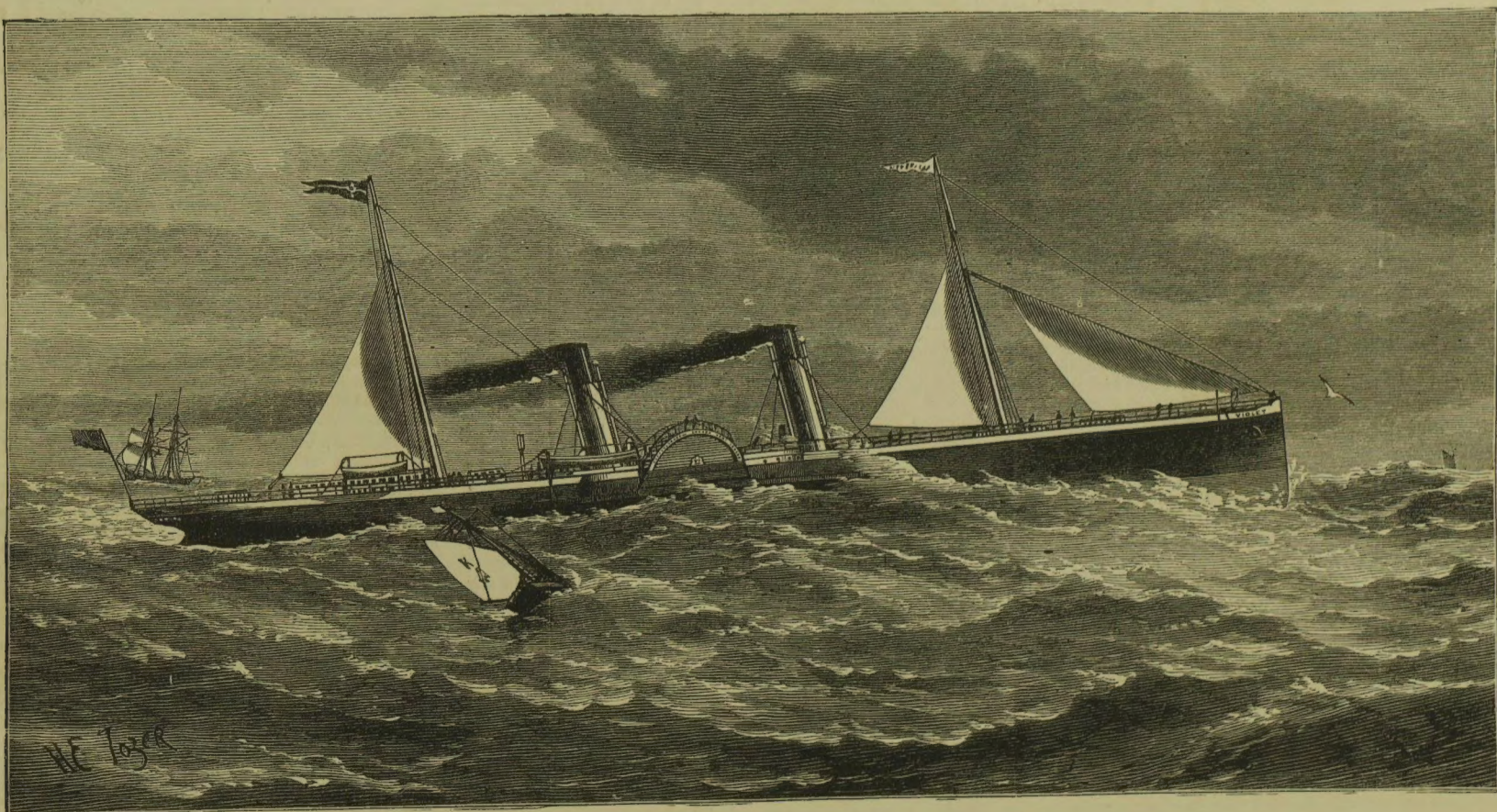
THE NEW DOCK FROM THE HOTEL.



THE NEW HOTEL AND RAILWAY TERMINUS.—SEE PAGE 618.



M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR,  
THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE HOLYHEAD AND KINGSTOWN STEAM-BOAT VIOLET, CONSTRUCTED OF STEEL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## NEW WORKS OF HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.

In 1873 the London and North-Western Railway Company obtained an Act of Parliament for the enlargement of Holyhead Old Harbour. This has been so far completed that the formal opening by the Prince of Wales took place on Thursday of last week. The harbour of refuge at Holyhead was opened by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in August, 1873. The works now finished are those for the accommodation of the railway company's steamers plying to Kingstown for Dublin.

The general character and design of these works may be shortly described. Hitherto the traffic has been carried on at a one-sided station and quay. What is now provided will give separate and distinct passenger platforms, quay walls, goods sheds, and sidings, respectively, for the export and import traffic of the harbour, and for the up and down traffic of the railway. The water area of the old harbour has been increased from ten acres and a quarter to twenty-four acres, with a uniform depth of 13 ft. at ebb and 30 ft. at flood of spring tides, and of 18 ft. and 22 ft. respectively at neaps. The length of the quay has been increased to 4000 ft., and there are upwards of fifteen miles of sidings. An additional goods shed, 750 ft. in length, has been constructed on the new quay. The formerly existing graving dock being inadequate for the company's steamers, a new one has been built, with a length of 390 ft. along the keel-block line and a total length at the coping level of 410 ft. The entrance is 70 ft. wide at the top, and 64 ft. 6 in. wide at the invert, where there is a depth of 15 ft. at high water of the lowest neaps. This entrance is inclosed by a wrought-iron caisson, which carries a line of railway from the company's station on the one side to the public quay on the other. The entire work, which will cost nearly half a million sterling, has been carried out by Messrs. Scott and Edwards, the contractors, under the superintendence of Mr. William Adams, resident engineer.

In conjunction with all this the company have built an hotel replete with every comfort, commanding a fine view of the harbour and bay, where travellers may bide their time for fine weather, rest after a voyage, or sojourn for a day or two. The breakwater affords a superb promenade upon it, stretching a mile and a half into the sea. The visitor to Holyhead, if he has time to stay, may enjoy an excursion along the coast to the famous "South Stack," and the neighbourhood has other attractions of marine scenery. We present illustrations of the new Railway Terminus and Hotel, and a view of the Dock, as beheld from the Clock Tower, in the town of Holyhead.

The Prince of Wales travelled from London to Holyhead by a special train, leaving Euston-square about midnight on the Wednesday, and arriving at half-past eight at Holyhead, where his Royal Highness was met by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, with Mr. R. Moon, Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, and other Directors. Having breakfasted at the new hotel, which is to be called the Prince of Wales's Hotel, and having rested till half-past eleven, the Prince appeared with the Duchess of Sutherland, followed by the others. Passing through a covered way lined by the Anglesey militia, his Royal Highness was received by the captains of H.M.S. Hercules and H.M.S. Bacchante, and a distinguished party on the quay, where he boarded the Lily steamer. Her passing out to sea announced that the harbour was formally opened. The cheers amidst which his Royal Highness left the dock were taken up in succession by all the company's vessels lying at anchor, by the crowds on shore, and finally by the Hercules and Bacchante, which, with yards manned and all bunting flying, the Hercules also flying the Standard, gave the Prince a Royal Salute as the Lily passed out. It was a charming sight, the shores lined with lively crowds of spectators, the long series of vessels all dressed out for the day and the fine coast scenery with the cliffs, the South Stack and its lighthouse. A special steamer with the other visitors followed the Lily; and after meeting the Dublin packet, the two boats returned to the new dock amidst renewed cheering. At half-past one luncheon was served to several hundreds of guests. The chairman of the company, Mr. Moon, proposed the health of the Royal guest and the rest of the Royal family; gracefully pointing out that his Royal Highness, as the Earl of Dublin, was the connecting link between England and the sister island. The Prince of Wales, replying, thanked the company for so cordial a reception. His Royal Highness invited the company to drink the health of the chairman and directors, and formally declared the new harbour opened. The chairman, in returning thanks, traced the development of railways to the present day, when his company alone carried fifty millions of passengers annually, and received a yearly revenue of ten millions. In conclusion, he proposed prosperity to the Irish railways in connection with the North-Western system. Mr. Murland, chairman of the Great Western Railway of Ireland, returned thanks, and the proceedings closed. The band of the militia escorted the Prince of Wales back to the hotel, whence, after an hour's stay, he returned to the train for Llandudno.

## THE NEW HOLYHEAD STEAMERS.

The Prince of Wales, during his visit to Holyhead at the opening of the new harbour, enjoyed a trip across the bay in one of these beautiful vessels, the Lily, which is shown in our separate illustration. The London and North-Western Railway Company, with the object of extending their express passenger-service between Holyhead and Dublin, which was commenced about three years ago, commissioned Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, nearly twelve months since, to build two magnificent paddle-steamers, which, in their size, appointments, and speed, are unsurpassed by any in the Channel passenger services. These vessels, named the Lily and the Violet, are somewhat larger and more powerful than the Rose and Shamrock, built by that firm for the same service in 1876; but, as they are constructed entirely of steel (manufactured at the Crewe works of the London and North-Western Railway Company), it has been possible, owing to the saving in weight thus effected, to give them considerably finer lines, and so to ensure greater speed. The dimensions are:—length, 310 ft.; breadth of beam, 33 ft.; depth of hold to main-deck, 14 ft. Their tonnage is O. M. 1626 tons. They are fitted with oscillating jet-condensing engines, supplied with steam from eight boilers, calculated to exert an actual power of over 3000 horses, and thereby drive the vessel seventeen knots, or nearly twenty statute miles, an hour. Above the main-deck is a spar-deck, extending the whole length of the ship. This being essential to a passenger service, little if any cargo is carried; and the whole of the large spaces under the spar and main decks have been appropriated to passengers' accommodation. The arrangement for this is most commodious and comfortable. The after-part of the vessel is devoted to first-class passengers. The main saloon, upwards of 60 ft. long, and of the full width of the ship, with an upper ladies' saloon, lavatories, and pantries, occupies the space under the spar-deck. In the midship part of the lower deck, where motion is least felt, is placed the principal ladies' cabin, which is 36 ft. long by 30 ft.

wide. Aft this are a large number of private sleeping-cabins, to provide for the night service. The decoration, upholstery, and general cabin furnishings are of a most complete description. They present many novelties, and so do the lighting and ventilation. The latter, so important for comfort of passengers, is especially well provided for. At the fore end of the vessel are spacious second-class cabins. There is a large covered space under the spar-deck for protection of passengers in wet weather, whilst the upper surface of this deck affords a promenade extending the whole length of the ship. A large smoking-saloon is placed on the after-part of this deck. The Company's fleet now comprises sixteen first-class paddle-wheel steamers, and those recently built are of unsurpassed speed.

These additions to the line will enable the Company to separate to a great extent the goods from the passenger traffic. From July 1 there will be four steamers each way running daily between Kingstown and Holyhead, and there will also be a daily steamer to and from Greenore. This important increase in the means of transit will cause a corresponding alteration in the train service, which will be at the same time accelerated by the facilities given for transshipment by the new harbour. To show the enormous growth of traffic, it may be mentioned that when Captain Dent, the company's marine superintendent at Holyhead, assumed his functions, fourteen years ago, one vessel a day to and fro sufficed for the needs of the travelling public and for the conveyance of cargo. Last year it was estimated that 60,000 saloon passengers alone were carried, while the quantity of cattle, pigs, and produce of various kinds has shown similar augmentation.

## THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

M. Paul Armand Challemel-Lacour, the newly appointed Ambassador of the French Republic in London, was born at Avranches, in 1827. He was one of many brilliant scholars sent forth by the Lycée St. Louis, and became Professor of Philosophy at the famous school of Pau when only twenty-two years old. Here and afterwards at Limoges, whither he was transferred in 1851, he became noted for his Republican opinions; he was arrested immediately after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, and passed some months in a Paris prison. In 1852 he was expelled from France. He resided four years at Antwerp, writing and giving lectures on literary subjects. In 1856, he removed to Zurich, where he had obtained the appointment of Professor of French Literature at the Polytechnic College. Two or three years later he took advantage of the amnesty accorded by Napoleon III. in the plenitude of his power, and in 1859 returned to France. But an attempt which he made to deliver a course of lectures on the Fine Arts after his return to Paris was immediately stopped by the police. He then became an habitual writer for the press. He was employed, with M. Scherer, as literary critic for the *Temps*; he also contributed remarkable articles to the *Revue Nationale*, and afterwards to the *Revue des Cours Publiques*. He was selected after a while as director of the *Revue Moderne*, and held that post for several years with great credit, till he accepted the appointment of manager of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in succession to M. de Mars. In 1868 M. Challemel-Lacour was again prosecuted for the part he took in the "Baudin subscription" business. Whenever his work as a journalist grew slack, he was busy with something else. The range of his capabilities extended over fine arts, theatrical criticism, foreign literature, and political philosophy. He thus wrote his essay on Humboldt and his translation of Ritter's "History of Philosophy." He also edited the works of Madame d'Epinay. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was named Prefect of the Rhône and Commissioner Extraordinary for the Republic. He filled this difficult post during the remaining time that the great war lasted; but the unfortunate circumstances that beset his entrance upon the office, during the popular excitement of the Commune, which he strove to check in the chief city of his administration, have now been made the ground of an attack upon his character in our House of Commons.

When M. Challemel-Lacour went to Lyons on Sept. 5 or 6, 1870, as Prefect of the Rhône, he found the Hôtel de Ville in the hands of a party calling itself the Committee of Public Safety, which had hoisted the red flag, and which was supported by a large force of Communist National Guards. He was kept prisoner in the building; they put sentries at every door, and he was obliged to have a *laissez passer* to go in and out of the Hôtel de Ville. Yet, in spite of these difficulties, he contrived in time to put down the Communist and Separatist party; and, with the exception of the murder of Commandant Arnaud, which M. Challemel-Lacour was wholly powerless to prevent, there was neither fighting nor bloodshed. It has been urged against him that he placed General Mazure, who was military commander of the city, under arrest, and kept him in prison for thirteen days. The charge is true, but by doing so he saved that General's life. The Prefect had no trustworthy force at his command, and, by putting the General in confinement, he prevented his being murdered by the mob. As to the allegations of the plundering of certain religious houses, it appears that at the Dominicans' and the other establishments there were no custodians. These houses had been abandoned by their occupants, whose lives and liberty were menaced. They were used as barracks by soldiers and Francis Tireurs passing through the town, and no doubt suffered some damage, but that they were plundered is hardly accurate. The Dominicans at Oullins, however, recently sued M. Challemel-Lacour for damaging their property and violating their domicile by quartering these troops upon them, and the Court of Dijon returned a strongly-worded judgment in their favour—a judgment against which, we believe, an appeal is now pending. The Court of Dijon evidently overlooked the necessities of a time of war.

M. Challemel-Lacour remained at Lyons just so long as he considered that his services were required there; but immediately after the preliminaries of peace had been voted he resigned the office. He was elected a Deputy for the Bouches-du-Rhône at the National Assembly by nearly 50,000 votes. In his Parliamentary capacity he has always acted as a consistent Liberal. He voted for the free import of raw materials, for the maintenance of the commercial treaties, and for the return of the Chambers to Paris. It was he, M. Allain Targé, and M. Ranc, who were the original founders and editors of the *République Française*, which has done more than any other journal, *La France* not excepted, to secure the triumph of the Republican cause. M. Challemel-Lacour is a close adherent of M. Gambetta.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Etienne Carjat, of Paris.

Yesterday week at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report was presented by the Works Committee stating that they had made arrangements for the purchase of the estate and interest of the Lord of the Manor of Hackney Downs and other common lands in the district for the sum of £33,000, which, in the judgment of the Committee, was an advantageous settlement. The report was adopted.

## THE COURT.

The Queen gave a ball at Balmoral on the 15th inst. to the servants, tenants, and gillies on the Highland Royal estates, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, the entertainment having been delayed on account of the Queen's detention at Windsor. Princess Beatrice, with Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present with her Majesty. Dr. Robertson, of Hopewell, and Miss Robertson and the Rev. A. Campbell were invited. Viscount Torrington, who had just returned from St. Petersburg, where he had been as the representative of her Majesty at the funeral of the Empress of Russia, and Dr. Robertson dined with the Queen the next day.

The officers of the detachment of the 74th Highlanders stationed at Ballater were invited to lunch at the castle yesterday week, and afterwards they were received by her Majesty.

Sunday was the forty-third anniversary of the accession of the Queen. During her Majesty's long reign this was the seventh occasion of the auspicious event falling on a Sunday. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated.

Her Majesty, with the Princesses, visited the Glassalt Shiel before leaving for the south.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has appointed Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Queen has given £10 to the funds of the Windsor and Eton Angling Society.

A state ball was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The Prince of Wales was present yesterday week at the laying of the foundation-stone by the Duchess of Sutherland of a new church at Tittensor, near Trentham, which edifice is the gift of the Duke of Sutherland. In the course of a speech made by the Prince upon the occasion, he expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of the Princess at the ceremony. His Royal Highness returned to town on Saturday from Trentham, and afterwards attended the sale of the yearlings at the Royal paddocks, Hampton Court.

The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, were present at the Flower Sermon in Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, which was preached by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore on Sunday, the text being "The King's Garden." Subsequently the Princess, with all her children, accompanied by the King of the Hellenes, visited the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea, in which Princess Louise of Lorne has a warm interest. The Royal party was received by the lady superintendent and the surgeon of the hospital. The Princess and her brother talked to many of the little patients, and the young Princes and Princesses were very intent in the pleasure of giving the fruits and flowers which had been presented at the service in the morning to the various patients.

The King of the Hellenes attended Divine service in the morning at the Greek Church, Moscow-road, Bayswater.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught called on the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon.

The King of the Hellenes, accompanied by the Princess, visited Messrs. W. and D. Downey at their new studio in Ebury-street, Pimlico, on Monday. Several photographs were taken of the Royal visitors, both together and separately. The Prince dined with Captain E. Trafford and the officers of the Norfolk Artillery Militia at Prince's-gate, and the Princess and the King of the Hellenes dined with Earl and Countess Cadogan at Chelsea House.

The Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, on Tuesday. The Princess and the King of the Hellenes visited the studio of Mr. Alma Tadema in Regent's Park. The Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses and the King of the Hellenes at Marlborough House upon his return from Russia. The Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes dined with Lady Molesworth at her residence in Eaton-place.

The Prince will perform the ceremony of freeing the Thames bridges to-day (Saturday). His Royal Highness and the Princess will be present at a garden party in the afternoon given by the officers of the Grenadier Guards at Kensington House.

The Prince and Princess have signified their intention of attending the opening of the recreation-grounds which have been secured for and laid out as pleasure-grounds in White-chapel by the exertions of the Rev. S. A. Barnett, Vicar of St. Jude's, with the aid of the liberality of a private gentleman.

The Princess has consented to present nearly one hundred rewards to pupil-teachers and scholars of metropolitan schools offered by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as prizes for the best essays on the duty of kindness to animals. The ceremony will be held at St. James's Hall on Monday next.

Prince and Princess Christian went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, yesterday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were at the Countess Beauchamp's dance yesterday week, and the next evening they were at the Royal Italian Opera. The Duke will distribute the prizes at the Prince Consort's Windsor Association, which will be held in the Home Park on July 13.

The Duke of Cambridge has dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, with the Earl and Countess of Winton, and with Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Lord and Lady Edward Pelham Clinton in Belgrave-square on Saturday. The Duke and Duchess have also dined with Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop at Rutland-gate.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. William Wyndham Portal and Miss Florence Glyn, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger Glyn, and niece of Mr. Gladstone, took place at the Chapel Royal Savoy on Wednesday morning. The Bishop of Lichfield officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. Carr-Glyn, the Rev. G. R. Portal, and the Rev. Henry White. The bride was given away by Lord Wolverton.

At the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, on Monday, Monsignor Talbot officiated at the marriage of Miss Gabrielle Paston Bedingfield, youngest daughter of the late Sir H. S. Bedingfield, Bart., of Oxburgh, Norfolk, with Mr. Ferdinand John Eyre, youngest son of Mr. V. A. Eyre, Lindley Hall, Leicestershire. The bride was given away by her brother. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Elenor Petre, Miss Bedingfield, Miss Blanche Petre, and Miss Eyre.

Marriages are arranged between the Marquis of Anglesey

and the Hon. Mrs. H. Wodehouse; and between Lord Brooke, M.P. for East Somerset, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, with Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard, granddaughter of Henry, last Viscount Maynard, and stepdaughter of the Earl of Roslyn.

## PARLIAMENT.

### THE BRADLAUGH TROUBLE.

The vexed question whether Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, colleague of Mr. Henry Labouchere in the representation of Northampton, should be allowed to take the oath or make the simple affirmation of allegiance, which he would have preferred, has more or less occupied the attention of Parliament from the moment of its assembling to the current week, and culminated for the present on Wednesday in an extraordinary scene in the House of Commons. Two Select Committees had sat, and come to contradictory decisions—the first resolving by a majority of one that Mr. Bradlaugh had no right, belonging to neither of the religious sects in whose favour Parliament had made an exception, to claim the use of the usual affirmative formula; the second Committee advising that the hon. member should be allowed to make the affirmation, so as to leave the question still open to be decided in the cooler atmosphere of a Court of Law.

Mr. Bradlaugh had during all this period of probation, it is only fair to say, borne himself with exemplary patience. On the two first occasions on which he approached the table, he readily obeyed the Speaker's request to withdraw. Whilst these applications were being discussed his gaunt figure was to be seen through the glass doors as he paced up and down the passage, and now and then peeped into the House as some hon. member passed out. During other debates he has availed himself of his privilege to sit in the shade under the peers' gallery, and has manifested marked interest in the progress or retarding of public business.

At the opening of Monday's sitting Mr. Bradlaugh occupied this accustomed seat during question time, but withdrew before his colleague, Mr. Labouchere, rose to move in a remarkably lucid, clear, and well-delivered speech—

That Mr. Bradlaugh, member for the borough of Northampton, be admitted to make an affirmation or declaration, instead of the oath required by law.

Mr. C. McLaren, in seconding the motion, urged that many other members would probably also prefer to make the simpler declaration of allegiance. But Sir Hardinge Giffard, the logical outcome of whose speech was that the Legislature should make a change in its formula rather than leave the decision with a Court of Law, moved as an amendment—

That, having regard to the reports and proceedings of the two Select Committees appointed by this House, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath or make the affirmation mentioned in the statute 29 Vic., c. 19, and the 31 and 32 Vic., c. 72.

This found an emphatic seconder in Mr. Alderman Fowler, whose introduction of the name of the Deity into the debate was warmly protested against by Mr. Serjeant Simon, the hon. and learned member whose suggestion had been adopted by the second Select Committee. The speech of the evening, however, was made by Mr. Bright, who supported Mr. Labouchere's motion with characteristic closeness of reasoning, and with a broadness of view which did not hinder him now and again from dealing vigorous blows at the Opposition. Carried over till Tuesday, the debate was joined in then by Mr. Gladstone, who was averse to special legislation in the case of Mr. Bradlaugh, but contended that the precedent of Mr. Wilkes's victory over the Commons in an analogous matter proved the advisability of agreeing to the motion giving Mr. Bradlaugh power to make an affirmation, and warned the House against taking into its own hands jurisdiction never accorded by "the law of this land." Sir John Holker, the late Attorney-General, was understood to have disagreed with the leaders of the Opposition in their view of the question. Hence Mr. Gibson replied for the Opposition in a vigorous and lively speech. Later, Mr. Childers was answered by Sir Stafford Northcote, who recapitulated the reasons in favour of Sir Hardinge Giffard's amendment, which was eventually adopted after Mr. Labouchere's motion had been, amid much exultation from the Opposition, negatived by a majority of 45—275 against 230.

Mr. Bradlaugh thereupon seems to have resolved to persist in asserting his right to take his seat. The decision got wind. Hon. members, accordingly, began to reassemble in unusually large numbers at noon on Wednesday. Mr. Bradlaugh was early at his post under the peers' gallery, and held a council of war, so to speak, in the corner with Mr. Labouchere; then flitted out through the folding-doors, and kept watch and ward for the Speaker's approach. But the Speaker tarried, presumably in consultation with the authorities as to the course he should pursue. It was not until close upon half-past twelve that the right hon. gentleman's small procession entered the House; and it was observed that Major Gosset shouldered the brazen and glittering Mace with particular boldness, as if betraying a consciousness that he might be called upon to wield the formidable weapon against the towering form of some recalcitrant member. For the present, however, the Serjeant-at-Arms placed the Mace upon the table; and retired to his seat by the bar. Prayers were no sooner said than Mr. Bradlaugh re-entered the House, and, boldly marching to the table, amid cries of "Order!" from the Opposition benches, whispered to the clerk, who hastened to convey his new request to the Speaker, the immediate issue being that the Right Hon. gentleman quietly read the formal decision of the House, and requested the hon. member to withdraw. This Mr. Bradlaugh agreed to do; but preferred the request, in a firm and emphatic tone, that he might be heard before the resolution was enforced.

Mr. Labouchere, upon the retirement of his colleague, moved for and secured a hearing for him at the bar. The brass rod having been drawn across the House, Mr. Bradlaugh strode up to it, and leant on it with one hand, while the other held the notes of his address. Clearly, and with rising power—and in a declamatory style more suitable to the platform than to Parliament—he delivered his speech. The pith of it was that he had the right to his seat, that there was no legal disqualification against his claiming it, and that he hoped and meant still to be one of that House, for which he had "the most profound respect." He directed most of his points against the Opposition, spoke under evident excitement, and finally appealed to hon. members generally for justice. A fresh motion to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to affirm was made by Mr. Labouchere, but changed by him to a motion to rescind the previous night's resolution, and afterwards withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone.

Then came the tug of war. Mr. Bradlaugh, with a kind of deliberate military marching step, advanced a second time to the table, and was again asked by the Speaker to withdraw. But this time the hon. member was obdurate. He respectfully insisted upon his right to have the oath administered to him, and "refused to obey the orders of the House: they are

against the law." The position which Mr. Gladstone had taken up precluding the Prime Minister, as he thought, from further prominent action in the matter, Sir Stafford Northcote resolutely, and always with the best of taste in the use of considerate language, took up the leadership of the House, and moved that the Speaker should take the requisite steps "for requiring and enforcing the withdrawal of Mr. Bradlaugh." The hon. member for Northampton firmly held his ground at the end of the table while the division was being taken, stood there still when Mr. Labouchere and his fellow tellers approached him, and the figures "326 to 38" were read out, and told him the motion was carried by a majority of 288. "With submission to you, Sir, the order of the House is against the law, and I positively refuse to obey it," said the hon. member when again directed to withdraw. "The Serjeant-at-Arms will remove Mr. Bradlaugh below the bar," calmly replied the Speaker. Mr. Bradlaugh allowed Major Gosset to go through the form of escorting him to the bar; but, once there, marched up to the floor again, plucking his sleeve from the restraining grasp of his venerable custodian. He was at length persuaded to stand at the bar; and stand he did a head and shoulders above the gallant Major who had the unpleasant duty of carrying out the orders of the Speaker. Sir Stafford Northcote now felt called upon to further move—

That Mr. Bradlaugh having disobeyed the ruling of the Chair and resisted the order and authority of the House, he, for the said offence, be taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House.

But a motion for the adjournment of the debate had first to be decided. It was negatived by 342 to 5 votes; and, Sir Stafford Northcote's motion having been sanctioned by 274 to 7 votes, Mr. Bradlaugh, who had by that time taken a seat under the distinguished strangers' gallery, at last politely lifted his hat on being touched on the shoulder by Major Gosset, and left the House by a side door in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

The intelligence of Lord Beaconsfield's temporary retirement to Hughenden Manor was suggestive of the uneventful tenour of affairs in the House of Lords, where nothing to speak of has ruffled the still atmosphere since the Burials Bill was considered—if we except that Lord Norton yesterday week gained a victory over the Government by securing the rejection by 98 against 50 of the over-learned schedule of the new code just issued by the Council of Education.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in the Commons, had the gratification yesterday week of seeing his "local option" resolution adopted by a majority of 26—229 against 203. The same night Mr. Forster introduced the bill framed in the interests of tenants liable to ejection in the distressed parts of Ireland, Mr. Chaplin having on the previous evening induced the Secretary for Ireland to withdraw the clause embodying the measure from his Irish Relief Bill. Monday, Tuesday, and the greater part of Wednesday, as already stated, were taken up with the Bradlaugh affair. After Mr. Bradlaugh's retirement with the Serjeant-at-Arms, Mr. M'Ever moved that Northampton's second seat should be handed to Birkenhead; the Irish Local Inquiries Bill of Mr. Fay was brought forward, only to be withdrawn; and Mr. Hopwood's Middlesex Land Registry Bill was talked out.

## HOME NEWS.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed. Lord Derby opened a free library at Blackpool last week. Sir Garnet Wolseley is gazetted to the distinction of G.C.B. The Royal Academy conversazione is fixed to take place next Wednesday.

The Four-in-Hand Club met in London on Thursday afternoon and drove to the Crystal Palace.

Chan Phya Bhanuwongse, Siamese Ambassador Extraordinary, and suite arrived in London on Monday.

The Earl of Pembroke has made a remission of 15 per cent on the rent due by his tenantry around Wilton, in Wilts.

The Goldsmiths' Company have granted a second donation of £50 to the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 11, Fitzroy-square.

The monument which has been erected in Shanklin Cemetery to commemorate the loss of the Eurydice was unveiled on Wednesday by Lady Isabel Atherton.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have resolved to pay a further dividend of 1s. per pound on the debts of the bank on July 9, making a total payment of 17s. in the pound.

Alderman Sir William Anderson Rose having, after eleven years' service, retired from the colonelcy of the Royal London Militia, has been appointed honorary colonel of the regiment.

According to the *City Press*, the share of the expenses of the Fire Brigade and the Salvage Corps which is paid by the London Insurance Companies amounts to £160,000 per annum.

A grant of £1000 has been made from the Indian Exchequer to the relatives of the late Mr. Jenkins, who was Secretary to the ill-fated Cavagnari Embassy, and shared the fate of his gallant comrades at Cabul.

Lord William Compton, who has recently held the appointment of Second Secretary of Legation at the British Embassy, St. Petersburg, has been appointed Private Secretary to Earl Cowper, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. C. M. Clode, who has long held the appointment of Legal Secretary to the War Office, has retired on a special pension, which has been awarded to him in consideration of his valuable services to the department.

The flow of emigration to America through Liverpool continues, with very slight abatement. Last week ten first-class ocean steamships left the Mersey for the United States and the Dominion of Canada with a total of 3632 passengers.

Mr. Spurgeon's forty-sixth birthday was celebrated at the Stockwell Orphanage on Tuesday, the occasion being signalled by the laying of the foundation-stones of four houses out of a block of six intended to furnish homes for 250 orphan girls.

A new list of members of the Institution of Civil Engineers has just been issued, from which it appears that there are now on the books 1217 members, 1299 associate members, 579 associates, 18 honorary members, and 657 students, making 3770 of all classes.

Special services were held in connection with the re-opening on Sunday of the City-road Wesleyan Chapel, which was partially destroyed by fire in December last. Built in 1777, this chapel has been identified with the history of Wesleyanism for more than a century.

In the most unfavourable weather, rain falling throughout the greater part of the day, the Royal Counties "Hants and Berks" Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday a four-days' show on Southsea-common. About twenty acres of the common have been inclosed, and the exhibition comprises horses, sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, flowers, implements, &c. The Queen obtained several prizes.

The council of the Royal Historical Society have arranged for the delivery of public lectures on "The Science of History," and Dr. Zerffi, one of the lecturers of her Majesty's Department of Science and Art, has been appointed to give the first course during the session of 1880-1.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained at the Mansion House about 250 gentlemen representing the railway interests of the United Kingdom. The speakers included the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., Mr. Richard Moon, and Mr. Grierson.

The Alexandra Palace Horse Show, which began yesterday week and continued until Wednesday, was one of the largest and most attractive horse shows ever held in England. Some of the fastest trotters and best jumpers known were entered for competition, and there were representatives of Europe, Asia, and America. The Prince entered his splendid Arabs.

In London last week 2363 births and 1243 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 1, whereas the deaths were 122 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 56 from whooping-cough, 14 from fever, and 21 from diarrhoea. In Greater London, 2899 births and 1486 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 58.9 deg., being 0.6 deg. below the average.

A military tournament, the proceeds of which are to go to the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum, was opened on Monday in the Agricultural Hall. The Commander-in-Chief, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, General Sir C. Trollope, and a large number of general and field officers of the various branches of the service are the patrons. Major-General Burnaby is the honorary secretary, and the list of stewards includes many of the best-known experts from the Life Guards, Dragoon Guards, Hussars, Lancers, Royal Artillery, and the Household troops.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Spelling Reform Association was held at the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Albemarle-street—Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., in the chair. The report of the general committee stated that numerous schemes had been received, and were now tabulated and classified, so that the committee had now before it material for the elaboration of a scheme or schemes to be considered by the association. Lectures had been numerous given on the subject of spelling reform. The committee congratulated the members that Professor Sayce had consented to become president of the association.

A meeting was held in the Mayor's rooms at Leeds Townhall on Monday, when a sum of £674 was subscribed as the commencement of a fund which it is intended to devote to the purposes of an endowment or scholarship, probably in connection with the Yorkshire college, as a recognition (in connection with his eightieth birthday) of the character and public services of Mr. Edward Baines. The Rev. Canon Jackson moved, and the Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Gott) seconded, the first resolution, expressing the high appreciation of the meeting of the long and valuable services which Mr. Baines had rendered to his fellow-countrymen. Subscriptions are pouring in.

An Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, &c., will be opened next Wednesday at the Bow and Bromley Institute. Prizes ranging from two to five guineas are offered for competition in each of the following classes:—Mechanical, artistic, general, fabrics, and fancy work; and also for work done by young persons under eighteen years of age. A special prize of five guineas is offered by the Coopers' Company for the best specimen of cooperage, either in finished casks, or models, or mechanical appliances connected with the trade. In addition to the above, certificates and special prizes will be given for articles of exceptional merit.

The annual fancy-dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital took place at Willis's Rooms on Monday, under the patronage of the leading Scottish aristocracy. By half-past eleven 650 persons had passed into the ball-room. The lady patronesses, as usual, occupied the raised benches at the eastern end of the ball-room, which presented a brilliant *ensemble* from the various fancy dresses, Highland garbs, and military and naval uniforms, of which, as usual, there was a considerable number. The costumes both of the ladies and gentlemen forming Lady Fanny Marjoribanks' Fancy Quadrille were remarkable for their richness and accuracy of character. Most of the ladies wore dresses taken from the period of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and some were taken from characters in the "Waverley novels." Dancing began shortly after eleven o'clock with the Duchess of Athole's Highland Quadrille, after which followed Lady Fanny Marjoribanks' Fancy Quadrille. Coote and Timney's band occupied the orchestra, and for the reels and other Scotch national dances the Duke of Athole's piper and two of the principal pipers of the Scots Guards attended.

The following has been officially announced by the Metropolitan Board of Works as the route to be taken to-day (Saturday) by the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his freeing the bridges:—Along the Mall, St. James's Park, Constitution-hill, Hyde Park-corner, Knights-bridge, Brompton-road, and Fulham-road to Stamford-bridge. Thence the Royal carriages will drive along the Fulham-road to the Waltham-green Railway Station; then to the left down Harwood-road, and along the new road leading to Wandsworth Bridge. From Wandsworth Bridge the procession will pass along York-road, North-street, Wandsworth High-street, West-hill, Upper Richmond-road, and Putney High-street, to and over Putney Bridge, along Fulham High-street, Fulham-road, Waltham-green, North-end-road, Hammersmith-road, and The Broadway and Bridge-road, to and over Hammersmith Bridge, the first carriage halting at such distance ahead as to allow the Royal carriage to be at the north, or Middlesex, toll-gate, where the procession stops. The procession will turn opposite the Boileau Arms, Barnes (Castelnau), returning by Bridge-avenue and King-street, Hammersmith, to the West London Hospital, opposite which it will halt, to allow the Royal carriages to pass to the front, and return alone. The only address received by his Royal Highness will be that presented by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Those who have admired in London the performances of the Comédie Française, or Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, may find, as well as the intending visitors to Paris, some interesting matter in a little volume just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. "The Theatres of Paris," by Mr. J. Brander Matthews, contains a full and accurate historical account of the celebrated company of actors founded by Molière above 200 years ago, the building which they occupy, and the most eminent male and female members of the past and present generations. The other French comedy theatres, and those of drama and spectacle, farce and extravaganza, are likewise described. The Grand Opera, the Academy of Music, and various musical theatres or places of similar entertainment, find place in this pleasant handbook, which is adorned with a number of small engravings.



FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE LYING IN STATE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.—SEE PAGE 622.



FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



A TRESPASSER.

BY M. HEILBUTH.

## THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA'S FUNERAL.

The ceremonies attending the funeral of the late Empress at St. Petersburg, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., are the subject of two illustrations, from sketches furnished by a correspondent in that city. At noon on Monday, the 7th, the body was removed from the Winter Palace, where she died, to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which is a Cathedral Church dedicated to those saints. It was conveyed in a superb gilded car, with a canopy of white and gold, followed by the Emperor Alexander II., on horseback, in military uniform, with his sons and other Princes, amongst whom was the Crown Prince of Germany, some of the foreign Ambassadors, and the chief dignitaries of the Court and State. The Duchess of Edinburgh was one of the ladies who followed in mourning carriages. About 5000 people assembled to join the procession, and all was done in perfect order. Next day the public were admitted, in the morning by ticket, in the evening quite freely and indiscriminately, to the Cathedral Church, where they saw the body of the Empress lying in state. It was in the centre, beneath the dome, upon a raised platform covered with red cloth. The coffin was partially covered with a pall of cloth of gold, but the face and hand of the Empress were exposed to view. On the Wednesday morning at ten o'clock the firing of three guns gave the signal for the members of the Imperial family and for the Holy Synod of the clergy, headed by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Novgorod, with the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, Senators, and Ladies of Honour, to assemble at the church in the fortress. At the same time detachments of troops, with artillery, took up positions along the Palace side of the Neva. The Emperor, with his family and suite, was met at the door of the cathedral by high dignitaries of the Church. Some two thousand persons were assembled within, all standing, and, with one or two exceptions, in Russian and foreign uniforms, shaded with black crape. The church, with its marble tombs and its walls and pillars still bedecked with trophies of the late war, presented an incongruous scene of pomp and deep mourning. As soon as the Mass was over, the Emperor, with the other members of the Imperial family, approached the coffin, and kissed the dead. Four Chamberlains then removed the pall, placed it on the altar, and four Gentlemen of the Chamber brought forward the lid of the coffin. The Emperor himself placed the train of the Imperial robes in the coffin, which was then sunk in the floor of the church. When the coffin had been lowered, the Metropolitan handed to the Emperor a silver plate with sand and a small gold shovel, and the formula of "dust to dust and ashes to ashes" was gone through by his Majesty and his sons. At this moment there was a roll of musketry-fire from the infantry under arms outside, and the report of the fortress guns and of the artillery posted on the opposite side of the river, each gun firing six rounds. The Imperial family then left, and the mourning flag on the battlements of the fortress was replaced by the ordinary Imperial standard. The remains of the deceased Empress lie by the side of those of the first heir to the throne, her eldest son. The Emperor charged Count Loris Melikoff to express to the inhabitants of the capital his Majesty's sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for their sympathy shown during the funeral, adding that he hoped Providence would always preserve the union between the Sovereign and the people which had existed in Russia for centuries past. A similar expression of thanks was telegraphed by his Majesty to the inhabitants of Moscow.

## FINE ARTS.

Four new pictures have been added to the National Gallery. Three of these are of the early Flemish school; they were formerly in the Aders collection, and were bequeathed by the widow of Mr. Joseph Henry Green, the eminent surgeon and professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy. They respectively represent the "Deposition from the Cross" (1078), the "Adoration of the Kings" (1079), and the head of John the Baptist, accompanied by mourning angels and infant geni (1080). The fourth picture is a "Sea View off a Port, with Shipping," by Backhuizen, part of the bequest of Miss Sarah Solly, daughter of Mr. E. Solly. Several other pictures of this bequest had previously been placed in the gallery.

Sir Richard Wallace, who has already with such noble liberality lent nearly the whole of his splendid collections to the Bethnal Green Museum, and portions of them to many other exhibitions, has generously thrown open the great galleries of his house in Manchester-square to the public, who will be admitted under certain conditions on one day in each week during the summer.

A number of the Fellows of the Royal Society have decided to add a portrait of Sir Joseph Hooker to the collection of historical portraits belonging to the society, and invite subscriptions, which are to be forwarded to Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street.

The Royal Scottish Academy are organising an exhibition of the works of deceased Scottish Artists, to be held in Edinburgh during the autumn meetings of the Royal Association of that city.

Mr. Vicat Cole, landscape-painter, and Mr. John L. Pearson, architect, have been elected Royal Academicians.

We have to record the death of Mr. James Daferne, for many years connected with the editorial department of the *Art Journal*, and author of several works on art and biographies of artists.

Mr. Charles George Lewis, the engraver, died suddenly at Felpham, Bognor, on the 16th inst. He was the second son of the late engraver to the Queen and landscape painter, Frederic Christian Lewis, and brother of the late John Frederic Lewis, R.A. He was born on June 13, 1808, at Enfield, Middlesex, and studied his art entirely under his father's direction. Among other well-known works he engraved several of Sir E. Landseer's and Rosa Bonheur's pictures.

The Bavarian painters Ernst Willers, a follower of Cornelius, and Eugene Adam, a battle-painter, have lately died.

By the death of Karl Friedrich Lessing Germany loses one of her most representative painters, and the Düsseldorf school one of its most eminent directors. Lessing was born at Breslau, in 1803, but at about twenty settled at Düsseldorf, and worked under Schadow, the director of the Academy there, and soon made a reputation as a landscape-painter. His landscapes always possessed a human interest; they were often of a deeply pathetic character; and many were drawn from the romantic scenery of the Rhine. He then turned his attention to historic art, his first important essay in this direction being "The Battle of Icommun." This was executed in fresco; but the large subsequent works were painted in oil. In 1836 Lessing began his famous series of pictures from the histories of Huss and Luther. The realism of these great historic works was antagonistic to the religious and sentimental purism of Overbeck and his fellows, and almost equally so to the abstract and philosophic compositions of others; and to them must be largely attributed the present general tendencies of German art. Their Pro-

testantism was also a potent reactionary element. One of these great pictures was exhibited in the Egyptian Hall about sixteen years back, and shortly after, we believe, in America. The success of these works led to Lessing becoming the Director of the Düsseldorf Gallery, a post which he exchanged in 1858 for the Directorate of the Academy of Karlsruhe.

## NOVELS.

Literature is enriched by the publication of such a novel as *Mary Anerley*, by R. D. Blackmore (Sampson Low and Co.), and mind and spirit are refreshed by a perusal of it. This is not often the case with what are called popular novels; and popularity may therefore not be won by this latest production of an invariably vigorous and picturesque as well as careful and scholarly writer. He is possibly too good for the ordinary novel-reader; but he must extort admiration from his least congenial readers. Perhaps his style occasionally awakens a suspicion of affectation, a tendency towards the rhetorical, a quaintness of construction suggestive of translation; but it is a strong and a pregnant style. Perhaps, again, the story is not remarkable for ingenuity of plot or for intrinsic interest or for artistic composition; but it serves its purpose more than indifferently well. And that purpose, if the indications have been properly apprehended, is to present a picture of life as it was lived in Yorkshire, when George III. was King, of the characters who lived that life, of the places in which they lived, of the language they employed, and of the ideas they cherished. It is pretty evident that the author has more than the usual amount of legal knowledge displayed by novelists; and he employs that knowledge, leavened with a modicum of excellent dry humour, to admirable purpose. His sketches of Mr. Jellicorse, the lawyer, and of Mr. Mordacks, who, though not a qualified number of the profession, at least from Mr. Jellicorse's point of view, had "very long harassed the law, by a sort of cheap-jack, slap-dash, low-minded style of doing things," as Mr. Jellicorse maintained, are scarcely inferior to those of the various members belonging to the headstrong and headlong race of Yordas, of whom one comes to an untimely end in the opening chapter of the novel, where the fatal scene is described with extraordinary power. As for Captain Carroway, promoted by general courtesy from his rank of Lieutenant in the Revenue, he and his men are handled after a fashion, partly droll, partly serious, partly pathetic, which might make the shade of Smollett jealous. The same masterly skill, with the same intermixture of drollery and earnestness, is to be observed in the portraits of Mr., or "Captain," and Mrs. Anerley, whose system of "give and take" in domestic government is so happily explained and has such happy results, of the worthy Dr. Upround, the Rector, and his family, of poor bereaved "Captain" Cockcroft and his wife, and, indeed, of all the many personages introduced upon the pages. As regards Mary Anerley, the heroine, she is not a rose of Sharon or a lily of the valley, but the very flower of maidens nevertheless. She is dainty enough, but not too dainty for flesh and blood; she is gentle and modest, but not too gentle for courage at need and not too modest for candid love. The hero, as frequently happens, is perhaps the least satisfactory figure in the tale, simply because he is the most common. We seem to have met him very often before, especially dancing a hornpipe in white ducks upon the boards before the foot-lights. He makes his first appearance in the character of a "free-trader," which is the euphemism whereby a smuggler was spoken of at Flamborough in the good old times, when Flamburians, and Mary Anerley among them, could not find it in their hearts to apply a harsh term to adventurous men who hazarded their lives to procure comforts for the old and finery for the young, free of vexatious duties; and he makes his last as a British naval officer, who has served under the glorious Nelson. So that readers will need no further hint as to the nature of the incidents which they may expect to encounter in the course of the story, though the business is for the most part transacted upon dry land.

Society is probably very like the representation of it which is to be found in *The Duke's Children*: by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall), a novel abounding, as life itself abounds, with conversation, gossip, and much ado about nothing, from the philosophical point of view. To the world, however, it is all extremely interesting; and, for that reason, the novel, exactly reproducing the sort of fuss of which daily existence in the higher social circles is understood to be made up, is sure to be read with interest, if not delight, by a large number of readers. It is certainly a very readable novel; for the author has a singular gift of readability, a wonderful power of story-telling, though his stories may be deficient in what is called action, and may exhibit few, if any, charms of literary composition. Sometimes, indeed, his work has been so carelessly revised that he might appear ignorant as Mrs. Malaprop, if it were not that the explanation of a misprint at once suggests itself and is accepted. It is incredible, for instance, that he, who has written so many novels, a kind of work in which the protective matron is so constantly introduced with a young lady under her wing, should after all these years deliberately write her down a chaperone; or should put into the mouths of his characters inelegant or incorrect expressions for which there is nothing in their position or education, so far as the reader can see, to account. Of course most of his readers have to take on trust the description he gives of the august aristocracy to whose presence he conducts them; but, if his description be correct, it is clear that "a man's a man for a' that," and that there is very little difference between lords and louts, ladies and womankind in general, save that young lords are rather more slangy than other young men, and young ladies rather more free-and-easy both in conduct and language than other young women, virtue being equal. On the present occasion, many readers will find themselves among old friends; for the story is about the Duke of Omnium and his three children, and Mrs. Phineas Finn is called in to assist the Duke, who has been left a widower with two sons and a daughter upon his hands, the daughter having—unfortunately, as the Duke thinks—engaged herself to a commoner. As if this were not enough, the eldest son, who will some day be Duke of Omnium—which, we may presume, is Latin for "everybody"—engages himself to an American girl, whose family "struck ile" or dealt in "shoddy" or became wealthy by some equally plebeian process. Still the Duke preserves his senses, and even his temper very fairly; and in the end behaves not only like a gentleman, but like a mortal man and a considerate father. The chief sufferer and the strongest character in the book is Lady Mabel Grex, a young lady who interprets the meaning of "noblesse oblige" in a manner which the Duke of Omnium would have highly commended, which wrecks her happiness, which raises her to heroic altitudes, and which, should the author carry the history further, may lead to a tremendous catastrophe.

Pathetic conclusions are not always unsatisfactory, whatever may be the general effect produced by them upon the readers of romances, and the pathetic conclusion of *The Duke of Albany's own Highlanders*: by James Grant (George Routledge

and Sons), will probably be regarded as not only the most satisfactory and the most lifelike that could be expected under the circumstances, but also as the best piece of workmanship in the three volumes. The martial adventures, for which the title will set readers upon the tiptoe of expectation, delay their coming for an almost unconscionable time, but when they do come, they come thick as hail, and so marvellous in kind as to make a somewhat heavy demand upon credulity. The chief actor is a young subaltern, very lately deceased; for the perils he went through and the half's-breadth escapes of which he was the hero are of no more ancient date than the scarcely yet completed expedition against Cabul. Consequently the sweet young heroine, whose love supported him through the darkest hours of trial, nerved him to the performance of the most gallant exploits, carried him triumphantly through the most seductive temptations, must have been led to the altar—but not by him, only the other day. She, like Annie Laurie, married another; but she, unlike Annie Laurie, did not wait until her true lover was dead. Hence it follows that, as she has married without love, the true lover, returning grievously wounded to England, finds her still faithful to him in heart, though her hand has been bestowed upon somebody else. In this situation of affairs, so likely to lead to complications between her and him and somebody else, the best way to avoid scandal and matrimonial unpleasantness is clearly to remove one of the three out of the way altogether, a course for which the wounded and enfeebled condition of the gallant hero affords an excellent opportunity, promptly seized by the judicious author. The heroine has a sister, the sub-heroine, whose character, forming a striking contrast at first to that of the charming heroine, is modified by certain causes, among which maternity is the chief, until at last she shines forth an example as bright as she has always been beautiful of her incomprehensible sex. The sisters are the daughters of a Scottish earl, proud, poor, mean, selfish, tyrannical, and involved in debt, a man with the station and the exterior of an aristocrat, but with a soul which would do discredit to a costermonger; it must be supposed, therefore, if there be anything in heredity, that the sisters, as regarded their moral nature, took after their mother. The story is not constructed with that singular power which enables some writers to hold their readers spell-bound, but there are some pleasant, some tender, and some spirited scenes. The incident, upon which so much is made to depend, of the elder brother who was reported dead and is afterwards represented to be alive, is anything but an original device, and is poorly handled, moreover; and it is a little curious that a gallant officer, who is said at the fifty-ninth page of the first volume to be a V.C. already, and without any anticipation of events, should appear again at the 151th page of the third volume as a recent winner of that coveted decoration, without any hint of such an unusual occurrence as a second bestowal of the same honour. This, of course, is a very small matter; but it is just to these small matters that one looks for the surest test of negligence or the contrary. If an author be not careful of his characters even to the minutest detail, the chances are that the reader unconsciously catches the careless mood.

Exquisitely beautiful as are some of the scenes in the "novel of Italian life," entitled *Signor Monaldini's Niece* (W. H. Allen and Co.), there is something still more exquisitely beautiful in the conception of the principal character. The niece of Signor Monaldini, the charming, lovely, gifted, pure-minded, high-souled ward, the dowerless ward of a rich, mundane, vulgar uncle, is as sweet and at the same time as powerful an ideal of feminine excellence as ever a novelist's imagination formed; and the hero, her own hero, to whom she looks up almost as a mortal woman might have looked up to Jove, is cast in a noble mould, and is nearly, but not quite, worthy of her. He is weaker, from the moral point of view, than she; though he is stronger, from the same point of view, than, to judge from the world around us and from the rumours that reach us concerning the great, it is the wont of the high-born, powerful, and wealthy to be. And yet she boldly proclaims herself, both by word and action, flesh and blood; she confesses, with a frankness which would be startling but for its consistency, and in plain language which would be offensive but for its almost childlike ingenuousness, that she is a woman of like passions and frailties with the rest of her sex. Only she has confidence in her strength to resist the evil, even if resistance should be at the risk of her life; and she attributes, though perhaps with a little less reason, the same superhuman strength to the man whom she honours with her love, and whom she all but worships in the exaltation of her estimate regarding him. And the moral beauty of the situation thus established is brought out in the strongest possible light by a contrast, introduced into the story episodically and exhibiting a terrible picture, graphically and perhaps a little too boldly drawn, of the consequences which may follow when the spirit is too weak to triumph over the trials and temptations of the flesh. It is wonderful how the author has managed to maintain, amid all the heroine's disregard of conventionalities, the delicacy which is evidently among the most prominent traits of her character; but that important point has been maintained most scrupulously and skilfully. It has been said that the story is called a "novel of Italian life;" and the single volume in which it is contained bears upon the titlepage no author's name and no intimation of the writer's nationality. There is discernible, however, in the style and in occasional forms of expression a something, a sort of quaintness, which would seem to indicate that the hand of a translator, or of a foreigner, or of an English writer imbued by long residence with foreign peculiarities, has been employed upon the work. In any case, it is very well done, and the savour of strangeness is rather piquant than disagreeable; whilst the Italian localities in which the scenes are laid are turned to the most interesting and delightful account for novel descriptions of persons, places, and manners of life. It is a book which is well worth reading, for its characters, its scenery, its intensity of feeling, and its purity of tone, rather than for the variety or the exciting nature of its incidents. There is incident enough, however; and the remarkable recovery at the end of the story deserves the particular attention of the Royal Humane Society.

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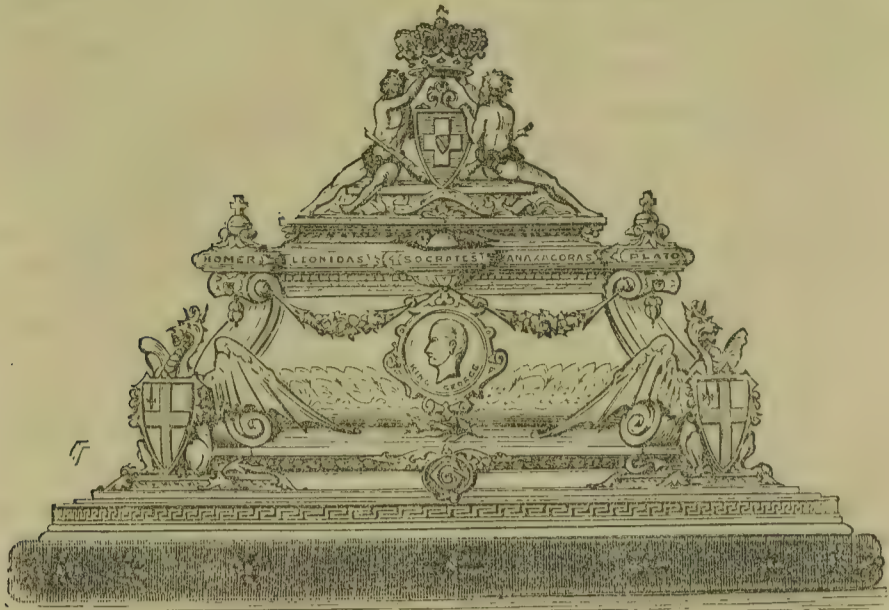
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CASKET PRESENTED TO THE KING OF GREECE,  
WITH FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

### GOLD CASKET FOR THE KING OF GREECE.

The address of welcome from the Corporation of the City of London to King George I., King of the Hellenes, is to be inclosed in a gold casket, which is being manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill and Bond-street. A drawing of the design for this casket, which appears in our Illustration, was shown to his Majesty last week at Guildhall, when the address was presented to him. It is of Greek style, an oblong octagon in form, supported, at the four corners, by city dragons, each grasping a shield of the civic arms enamelled in colours. It stands upon a blue velvet cushion, with gold roses. The front of the casket will have a medallion portrait of the King of Greece, festooned with fruit and flowers, and bearing a laurel-branch in token of further success. Above the portrait, the winged cap of Mercury, as the Greek emblem of commerce, is appropriately placed; and below the King's initial letter, "G," enamelled in blue and white, forms a pendant. The Royal Orb of Greece appears in exalted positions at each corner of the cover, around the extreme edge of which are tablets containing names of the celebrated Greek poets, philosophers, and orators. The Greek honeysuckle ornament on the box, and the Grecian key border around the base, suggests fine art, for which Greece was renowned. The whole is surmounted by the Greek arms, with the national supporters, upholding the jewelled crown of the King of Greece.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Racing at Windsor and Hampton last week was decidedly flat after the glories of Ascot, though the meetings themselves were quite up to their usual average. The much-improved Favo, who has proved a rare bargain to Mr. Leopold Rothschild, won a race at each place, and his own sister cantered away with the Royal Stakes, the chief two-year-old prize at Windsor, at which meeting Fordham had five winning mounts, which placed him at the head of the list for the season with forty wins against the thirty-nine scored by Archer. The arrangements at Hampton were disgracefully bad, as the ring fairly swarmed with welters, who plied their avocation without the slightest effort on the part of the management to check them. Khamseen, another Favonius, won two events for Mr. Viner, and the representatives of the Parmesan horse are running so well this season that his untimely death will be more regretted than ever. While south-country sportsmen were engaged at Windsor and Hampton, the northerners were occupied with a three-days' gathering at Newton, where the principal event fell an easy prey to Mycene, whose victory entailed a penalty of 10lb. for the Northumberland Plate.

The hopes raised in the breasts of breeders of blood stock by the successful sale of Mr. Hume Webster's yearlings have been speedily quenched, for a poor average at Cobham has been followed by a more decided failure at Hampton Court. On Saturday last Mr. Tattersall could only obtain 3585 guineas for twenty-five of Her Majesty's yearlings, which is an average of 143 guineas, a result which can hardly pay for their production. M. Lefevre gave 600 guineas for a nice colt by Winslow from Merino, and this proved the best price of the day. The French sportsman does not often figure as a purchaser, but it was a still more rare occurrence to see Lord Falmouth enter the lists. He did so on this occasion, and took a splendidly-bred filly, by Cremorne—Cram Fair, for 270 guineas. The sale of the Newbridge Hill Stud yearlings, which took place at Albert Gate on Monday last, was an even more lamentable fiasco, as the fifteen that changed hands only made the wretched average of 63 guineas.

Regular Henley weather was associated with the first day of the annual regatta, which was brought off on the Thursday and Friday of

last week. As usual, no trouble whatever was taken to give representatives of the press the chance of obtaining any information as to the various races, and, unless there is shortly a great change in this and other respects, we fear that what ought to be the aquatic gathering of the year will even lose a great deal of its popularity. Something, too, might surely be done to remedy the present unfairness of the course. As is always the case, race after race was won from the Berks station, and indeed, if two crews were at all well matched, the possession of that side of the river meant a certain victory. The German crew made a very plucky race in the second heat of the Grand Challenge Cup, and beat the Kingston eight cleverly, though they succumbed to the London Rowing Club. The final was left to the latter crew and the Leander Rowing Club, and, favoured by the station, the old Oxonians won by a couple of lengths. The Stewards' Challenge Cup fell to the Thames R.C., the boat being splendidly steered by Hastie, from No. 2; and in the Ladies' Challenge Plate the Trinity Hall boat beat the Etonians, who were a very heavy crew and greatly fancied. For the second year in succession J. Lowndes carried off the Diamond Sculls. His opponents were not a very bright lot; and H. L. Pattinson, who came from Newcastle with a great reputation—indeed, it was rumoured that he had beaten Hawdon in a trial spin—cut a wretched figure. Eyre and Hastie, who have so often been victoriously associated in pair-oared races, won the Silver Goblets with great ease; and, with the success of Third Trinity, Cambridge, in the Visitors' Challenge Cup, the regatta was brought to a conclusion. The weather on the second day was perfect, and the general surroundings were as brilliant as ever.

The New Thames Yacht Club matches for schooners and yawls were sailed last Saturday from the Lower Hope, round the Mouse Light, to Rosherville. The £100 prize was won by the Miranda, schooner, and the £40 by the Arethusa, yawl.

At the time of writing, only meagre details have arrived from America of the sculling-race for the great Hop Bitters Prize. Boyd had suffered so much from the change of climate that he could not be expected to show to any advantage, and, by order of his doctor, he is now on his way home again. The defeat of the hitherto invincible Hankum must have caused a tremendous sensation. He seems to have been taken ill during the race, and will probably need a good rest before he is fit to meet Trickett. Eventually Wallace Ross won easily, with Riley second, and Ten Eyck third.

Last week the attention of cricketers was chiefly given to the trial-matches played by the two Universities. We are bound to say that neither eleven came very brilliantly out of the ordeal. Certainly Cambridge defeated Surrey by seven wickets, but they had to depend entirely on the batting of two men, Messrs. A. G. Steel (118) and C. T. Studd (not out, 34); while their fielding was bad, and Mr. Steel's bowling did not seem as deadly as of yore. The Oxonians, however, who were opposed by Middlesex, cut a far worse figure in the field, as they dropped catch after catch; and no one except Mr. H. Fowler (51 and 49) seemed to play some very ordinary bowling with any amount of confidence. Mr. I. D. Walker (27 and 74) made the best score of the county team, which won by 52 runs. Notts has beaten Lancashire by five wickets, Scotland (63) making a capital score for his side. A match between the Australians and Eighteen of Dublin University, in which Bamerman (69) and Slight (56) batted exceedingly well, ended in a draw; and a Twelve of Stockport beat the Canadians in a single innings, with five runs to spare.

The sudden death of James Southerton, the famous Surrey cricketer, will be deeply regretted by all who knew him. His connection with the game extended over very many years, and he has represented in turn Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire. Though in his fifty-third year, he was still capable of doing good service;

and it is not too much to say that no professional cricketer was ever more generally respected. His funeral took place at Mitcham on Monday last.

The *Standard* states that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos will vacate the Governorship of Madras, and return to England before the end of the present year.

Mr. W. H. Barlow, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, gave his conversation at South Kensington Museum on Wednesday evening.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education has accepted from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 a site for the Central Institution in Exhibition-road. The site is 300 ft. long and is between the temporary French and Belgian Courts. The advantages of this site are its proximity to the museums and libraries and science and art schools of South Kensington. The Central Institution, when erected, will be used for the training of teachers, and will provide the highest technical instruction to students who have already obtained such a knowledge of the elements of science as is furnished by the School of Mines and other scientific institutions.

An Illustration was given last week of the artistic design for the new medal of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The name of the sculptor, Mr. George G. Adams, should not have been omitted from our notice of this work, intrusted to him by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who is a munificent supporter of the Society. The plaster casts for the medal are in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy; and the pair of steel dies, from which the medals will be produced for distribution as honorary rewards granted by the Society, have been presented to the Society by her Ladyship. The medal is two inches and a half in diameter; on the obverse side is the Queen, seated, with her favourite Scotch collie beside her; she holds a paper or letter, supposed to be a communication from the Society. "Victoria, Regina, Patrona," are the names inscribed around the figure of the Royal patroness. On the reverse side are the horse, donkey, cow, and other animals, with the dove bearing an olive-branch of peace. Mr. G. G. Adams has gained high reputation as a sculptor of medals. One of the first he designed was that for the jurors of the Exhibition of 1851, which was preferred in an open competition of designs furnished by sculptors of all nations. He latterly designed the medal given by the Viceroy of India to commemorate the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India at Delhi.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

- BAZAAR OFFICE:**  
Arboriculture for Amateurs. By William H. Ablett.  
**BOULET:**  
Home Nursing and How to Help in Cases of Accident. By Samuel Benton.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION:**  
Centenary Commemoration of the Birth of Dr. Channing, April 7, 1880. Reports of Meetings.  
**BURNS AND OATES:**  
Truthfulness and Rationalism. By Orby Shipley. Second Series.  
**CASSILL, PETTER, AND GALPIN:**  
Our Own Country: Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. Vol. II.  
The "Little Folks" Nature Painting-Book. A Series of One Line Engravings for Water-Colour Painting. With stories and Verses by George Weatherly.  
**CHAPMAN AND HALL:**  
Eros. Four Tales. 2 vols.  
Soldiers of the Victorian Age. By C. R. Low. 2 vols.  
South Kensington Museum Art-Handbooks—The Dyce and Forster Collections. With Engravings.  
**CHURCHILL:**  
Indian Notes. By F. R. Hodge.  
**DEAN AND FEN:**  
Debrett's Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1880. Edited by R. H. Mair.  
**EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE:**  
Aids to the Student of the Holy Bible, with which is incorporated the Appendix of 1877.  
**FIELD AND TREN:**  
Luxurious Bathing. A Sketch by Andrew W. Tuer. Eight Etchings by Tristram Ellis.  
**FINE-ART SOCIETY:**  
Notes by Mr. Ruskin on Samuel Prout and William Hunt. An Illustration of a Loan Collection of Drawings exhibited at the Fine-Art Society's Galleries in 1879-80. Illustrated with Autotypes.  
**GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:**  
The Art of Washing. By A. A. Strange Butson.  
The Favourite Library—  
Short Poems and Hymns for Children. By Mrs. Timmer.  
Harry's Holiday. By Jefferys Taylor.  
Light and Wrong: the History of Rosa and Agnes. By the Author of "Always Happy."  
Wothorpe-by-Stamford. A Tale of Bygone Days. By Catherine Holden.  
Tales and Legends in Verse. By Alexander Buckler. Second Edition. With Additions.  
Life of the Prince Imperial of France. With Portrait. Compiled by Ellen Barce.  
**HENWOOD AND SON, MANCHESTER:**  
Fanny: Sonnets and Poems. By Claude Duval.  
**HUBBARD, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT:**  
The Right Hand Record and Newspaper Directory, 1880. A Complete List of all American Newspapers and the Leading Newspapers of the World, &c.  
**LOW AND CO.:**  
The Theatres of Paris. By J. Brander Matthews. With Illustrations after Madrazo, Carolus Duran, Gaucherel, Sarah Bernhardt, and others.  
Leaves from the Ash. By Margaret Field.  
**MACMILLAN AND CO.:**  
History of the English People. By John Richard Green. Vol. IV.  
**NIMMO AND BAIN:**  
The Rival Doctors. From the French of A. Lapointe. By Henri Van Laun.  
**NOVELLO AND EWER:**  
Mozart's Communion Service in B flat. English Adaptation by the Rev. J. B. Powell. Pianoforte Accompaniment, arranged by Berthold Tours.  
Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni: a Cantata. Words by G. E. Troutbeck, and Music by J. F. Bridge.  
Sacred Songs for Little Singers. Words by Frances R. Havergal, and Music by A. Randegger.  
The Lord of Burleigh: a Cantata. Words by A. Tennyson, and Music by Frances A. Gill.

- POOLE:**  
The Crucifixion and Other Poems. By B. G. Ambler.  
**SMITH AND ELDER:**  
English Trees and Tree Planting. By W. H. Ablett.  
Beauty's Daughters. By the Author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," &c. 3 vols.  
**SOHNENSCHEIN AND ALLEN:**  
Caroline von Linsingen and King William the Fourth Love Letters. Translated by Theophilus G. Arundel.  
**SPENCER:**  
The Masonic Muse. By Bro. F. Julian Croger.  
**STEVENS AND SONS:**  
A Guide to the Law for General Use. By a Barrister Twenty-third Edition.  
**STOCK:**  
Our Ancient Monuments and the Land Around Them. By C. P. Kains-Jackson. With a Preface by Sir John Lubbock, M.P.  
**STRAHAN AND CO.:**  
Lady Laura. By Mary Elizabeth Christie. 3 vols.  
**SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION:**  
The Day, the Book, and the Teacher. A Centenary Memorial. By Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood.

### MUSICAL WORKS. By J. T. STONE.

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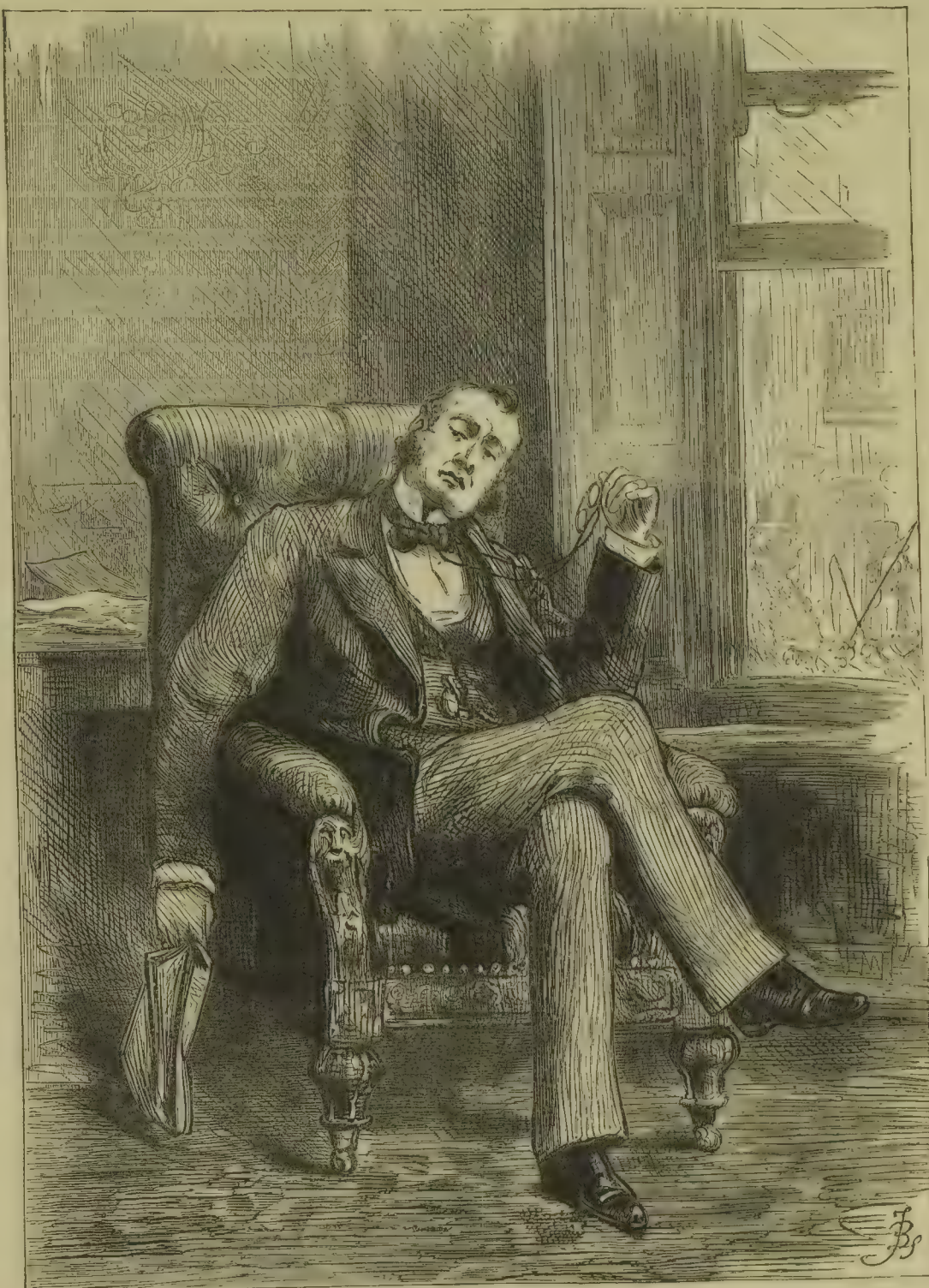
## PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

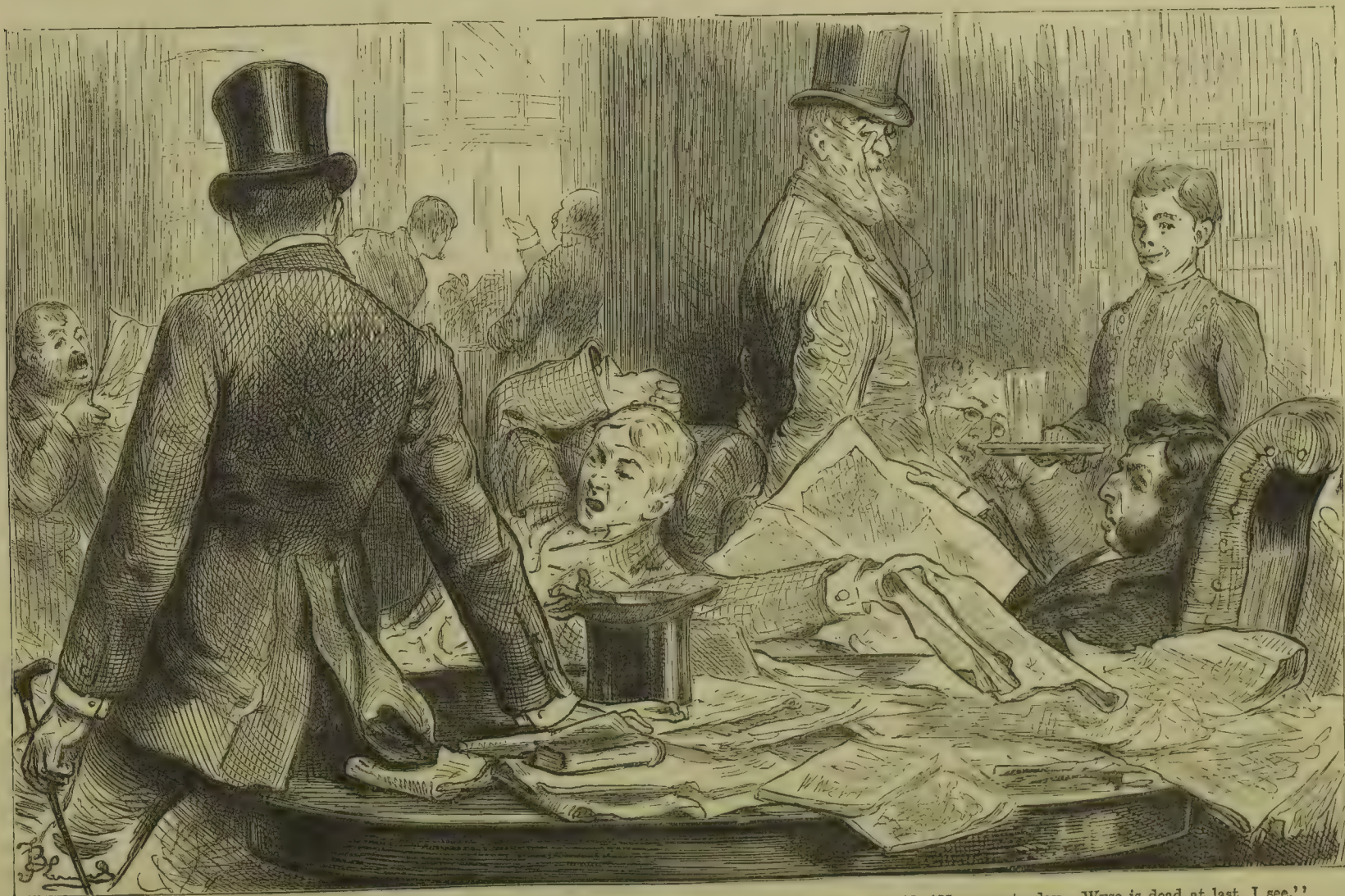
## No. VIII.—THE OLD BACHELOR.

Mr. Richard Wyse was a man of good family and fortune and he lived entirely for himself—a mode of dealing with the world and its belongings which seemed to him best calculated to make the most of his advantages. Indeed, he had few duties which public opinion considers binding upon inferior beings. He was not handicapped by a title, so that the beautiful ethics of hereditary legislation had no claim on his attention, and the newspapers were not concerned with either his merits or defects. He was a man of creditable birth, for he had among his papers a letter from the Duke of York addressed to his father, and beginning "Dear Tick." Ned Wagstaff, who had some grudge against him, indeed set about a story that old Wyse kept a pastrycook's shop near Carlton House, where his Royal Highness and Mrs. Clarke were wont to take credit, and playfully alluded to this circumstance in his epistolary correspondence, which was of the briefest. But the present Wyse met this story by the dry retort that Princes were not especially remarkable for their devotion to orthography, and everyone was aware that the reigning dynasty of Great Britain and Ireland were of German origin; so that an uncertainty might well exist in their minds relating to the interchangeable value of the letters D and T. Besides, in any case, the late Mr. Wyse had not only been named Richard, but Richard-Tickner, a common English name enough; and this argument would have been a clincher could it have been supported by clear proof; but parish registers were not faithfully preserved a century ago, whereas it vexatiously chanced that one Wise or Wheeze—for the name was indifferently spelt, had indisputably rented his shop of Wagstaff's uncle, who was notoriously a pawnbroker, and that the said Wise or Wheeze was certainly a confectioner. This gave Ned Wagstaff an advantage; but the annoying discussion would never have arisen if Mr. Wyse had not incautiously aired his wit at the expense of a very irritable and spiteful antagonist. It had come about in this way: Ned, who was a permanent person of much consequence in the Foreign Office, desired in the natural course of events to become a member of the Travellers' Club, and made cocksure of his election because that institution has always been known as the "cloak-room" of the department to which he belonged. Mr. Wyse, however, who at this period, to the great amusement of his former intimates, chiefly consorted with people who had handles to their names, not only blackballed Wagstaff, but cheerfully remarked that "a man who had three balls to occupy his time could never need a club." Wagstaff at once retorted by hissing out waspishly that "Wise, or Wheeze, ought to know something about balls, for his father supplied the ices eaten there, and blanked bad they were." Hence the pastrycook story.

We have all some crook in our lot, and it was only fair that Mr. Richard Wyse should have this one, for he had no other. He had been possessed of a clear seven thousand a year ever since he came of age, and did not spend more than five, though his income had trebled. His health was excellent. His age still on the sunny side of fifty. To be sure, the pastrycook affair galled him when allusions were made to it



THE OLD BACHELOR.



"When he died, some men at his club put down the paper which announced his decease with a yawn, and said, 'No news to-day. Wyse is dead at last, I see.'"

in his presence; and he never spoke of the easy terms on which the Duke of York had lived with his father after the ungenerous construction put upon his Royal Highness's letter by the ribaldry of Wagstaff. But he was too popular and too rich to be often badgered; and when after Ned had stormed the Travellers' he quietly walked off to Bootle's, little more was said to tease him. He wished it to be thought that he belonged to the historic family of Wyse, who have intermarried with the Imperial House of Bonaparte, who have furnished diplomatists of rare learning and worth to England, and sea captains of much renown and enterprise to France; so the legend most pleasing to him was tacitly accepted in the haunts he loved, and when the Page at Bootle's one afternoon irreverently mentioned him as "that there Wheezy," he was instantly rebuked by the porter with a sound cuff on the ears. The fact was, Mr. Wyse had prudently paid his footing to the club servants when he resolved to pass his evenings and the hour before dinner at Bootle's.

Henceforth his existence was exceedingly smooth. The only active part he had ever taken in business had caused him the unpleasantness above mentioned. He never blackballed anyone else; and learned a hundred convenient ways of sidling out of other people's affairs. He seemed to have become a completely round man, so entirely were all his angles worn off by well-oiled friction with polished society. There was no catching hold of him by any one salient point of character, or demonstration of feeling. Ladies liked him, for he was well dressed and well spoken; besides, he had that sort of reputation which is considered in drawing-rooms. But they all felt intuitively that his thousands a year were beyond their winning by any manoeuvres, however adroit. No pretty girl on her promotion had ever cause to complain that Mr. Wyse had wasted her time. No bright-eyed and courageous widow had ever been able to bring her artillery to bear upon him. A man must have a very cold and hard, a very greedy, unsympathetic nature, who can resist such charming witcheries as these; and Mr. Wyse did resist them. He had a meek trick of putting his grapes quite out of the reach of everybody but himself, and then declaring that they were sour, in spite of protest from any watering mouth whatever. He kept the world at his feet that way, and he knew it. A married man with his income would have had a constant struggle to keep his place in society, or must have lived a good deal in the country; whereas he, with rooms at the Albany which only cost two hundred a year, could pass all the season in London and then follow the summer. He could go where he liked, do what he liked, have what he liked, and yet keep a snug balance at his banker's, so as to hit a good investment flying when it got up before him. His margin of two thousand a year of his inherited fortune handled after this discreet fashion for more than a quarter of a century had given him some valuable ground rents in the city, which he had purchased during a commercial crisis. He had also put a considerable sum into French five per cents, buying those securities at 55, and selling at 117, when he shrewdly thought they were not likely to rise any higher. Mr. Wyse never spoke of these things, he merely did them, and his thousands a year were in no danger of diminishing, though he nearly frightened himself to death when he incautiously played, one evening after dinner at Monaco.

In simple truth, he had drunk too much on that memorable occasion, but he was one of those prudent fellows who profit by their mishaps; and he immediately made two resolutions. One of them was a determination never to play at any game of mere chance, considering how well he played at whist; and the other was a firm resolve never to drink more than one pint of wine from any cellar not intimately known to him.

He was about forty-six when he ceased dining out as much as possible, and engaged a cook who had separated from the late Lord Sefton on a point of honour. He had a very good kitchen belonging to his chambers, and he paid the cook highly, so that there was never any difference of opinion between them. Monsieur Desiré merely stipulated for stabling and a coach-house near at hand, that he might have his brougham always in readiness to take him on his professional rounds to the aristocracy who sought lessons from him; and he asked for one day a year, when he patriotically superintended the culinary arrangements of a public banquet given by such of his compatriots as shared his political convictions. Being thus agreed, Mr. Wyse's diet was carefully studied, and based on the latest discoveries of alimentary science. It comprised game rather than meat. He substituted venison, when possible, for mutton, pheasants and partridges for fowls, but nevertheless gave preference to the Aylesbury duckling over the wild bird of the fens. He was fond of the lively trout which sports in running water, the rich red mullet which is the woodcock of the sea, and the delicate fillet of the silver smelt, rather than the more heavy torpid sorts of fish. He had nourishing soups made of the juicy essence of succulent meats, and those light Austrian puddings which never lie heavy on the breast. He thought there are but two ailments; the one being cold, the other indigestion. When he felt a chill he took a hot-air bath, and had himself vigorously shampooed by a heathen Chinese who had no other function in his little household, occupying his leisure hours in a private tea-trade, which he carried on through an Ambassador's bag, from Pekin. Mr. Wyse often thought that Tung-in-Ye-Cheke, the Chinese's name, was one of the secret police in the pay of his enemy Wagstaff, but he could not afford to part with a functionary who was indispensable to his health and comfort; so he shut his eyes to an awkward fact, as other people do if it may be inconvenient to notice it. When his prudent dinner had not agreed with him so well as it ought to have done he wrapped himself up in a dressing-gown, reclined on a sofa, read French novels, and drank warm lemonade till he was well. It is a practice he learned from a personal friend of the late Prince Metternich, who lived to a great age under those conditions. In summer his dressing-gown was of a light, gay-coloured stuff, that there might be nothing sad or sombre about him, to give a gloomy tint to his meditations; in winter it was made of India shawls of the old pattern, soft as eiderdown, and lined with the soothing fur of the black fox. He burnt fires of well-seasoned pine logs, intermixed with fir-apples, and never wearied his respiratory organs with the fumes of coal smoke. His rooms were ventilated by fresh air which had passed through tubes, that took the damp and rawness from it. The walls of his bed-room were heated with hot-water pipes, and kept at a pleasant even temperature day and night. Mr. Wyse had no encumbrances to hunt and worry him with "kind inquiries" when he was ill; no person privileged to intrude upon his cosy privacy. His valet, who was his best friend, and had a really excellent place, received orders that he must not be disturbed by anything short of an earthquake or a general conflagration. Thus he put himself on a discreet regimen of arrowroot till he felt hungry again; and then led off judiciously with some sorrel soup and the wing of a bird, or a leveret roasted quickly. A chicken-salad would even serve his turn when the shooting season was over. Life was so good a thing for him that he did well to preserve it; his outlooks might be less exhilarating by-and-

bad. He was Nothing; Nothing personified. He had neither wife, children, nor friends. He had only acquaintances and amusements. When he died, some men at his club put down the paper which announced his decease with a yawn, and said, "No news to-day. Wyse is dead at last, I see." Then one or two others standing round began to yawn in sympathy, and lazily said, "Ha!" The pastrycook story was told again; a few desultory questions were asked about his money, his will, and his heir, after which he was forgotten as though he had never been, leaving no void in any human heart, no record of his thoughts or deeds, save that he was, and is not.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The 20th Middlesex underwent its official inspection upon the parade-ground at the Horse Guards last Saturday evening by Colonel A. J. L. Fremantle, commanding the Coldstream Guards. The regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne, with Major Sir W. Charley and Major Hotham (adjutant) as field-officers, showed a muster of 584 of all ranks, and paraded in eight companies. Colonel Fremantle said he should have pleasure in making a most satisfactory report of what he had seen.

The annual official inspection of the 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court) was held last Saturday in the Temple Gardens by Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, who expressed his satisfaction with the efficiency and bearing of all ranks. The parade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bulwer, Q.C.

The 46th Middlesex paraded last Saturday on Hampstead-heath, 450 strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Routledge, assisted by Majors Hawkshaw and Walker, and Captain and Adjutant Lee. The regiment was afterwards entertained at supper by the commanding officer.

The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, to the number of 300, assembled on Sunday morning on the Thames Embankment, opposite the Rainbow training gun-boat, and, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Sir Allan Young and Captain Brassey, M.P., marched to Westminster Abbey, where they attended the morning service.

A large number of the St. George's proceeded last Saturday by train to Pinner, where they were entertained at a ball by Major Stanley Bird. After a short drill, a competition in the bayonet exercise took place, in which No. 6 (Captain Bainbridge's) company where successful in carrying off the Challenge Cup. In addition to this there was a long programme of athletic sports got through, the prizes being presented to the winners by Mrs. Bird.

A match took place yesterday week at Wormwood-scrubbs between the sergeants of the right half battalion and the sergeants of the left half of the 46th Middlesex, twelve a side, resulting in a victory for the former by five points.

Colonel Spott, commanding the Kingston sub-district, inspected, at the head-quarters, the 1st Surrey (South London), who mustered in eight companies. Colonel Spott expressed himself pleased with the smart turn-out and general steadiness exhibited.

A match was fired yesterday week at Bedminster Range, Bristol, between twenty-six riflemen of Middlesex and twenty of Devon. Middlesex made 1566; Devon, 1522.

On the 17th inst. the Dorset Volunteer Association concluded its Annual Prize Rifle-Meeting. The battalion challenge cup of the value of £60 fell to the lot of the 3rd (Dorchester) squad. The Silver Badge of the Association and £12 were won by Private S. Green; Sergeant Kendall took Colonel Mansel's prize of £10 and the National Rifle Association medal.

At a recent meeting of the 4th East York (Hull) Artillery, held at Hull, the whole body, which numbers nearly 1000 men and officers, with but one dissentient, resolved to send in their resignations in consequence of the War Office calling upon Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Humphreys to resign his commission.

The London Rifle Brigade, in accordance with their annual practice, went into camp on Mitcham-common last Thursday, since which time there has been a large number of men under canvas, Lieut.-Col. Haywood and Major Evans commanding.

At the Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Meeting yesterday week the Caledonian Challenge Shield was won by Sergeant R. Paton, 3rd Lanark, with 91 points with the Snider at Queen's Ranges, after shooting off a tie with Private A. J. McDougall, 5th Renfrew Rifles. The principal competition on Saturday was the inter-University Match between teams of ten men each, representing the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The result was that the Edinburgh team won by 745 to 699 points—majority, 46. In the evening the prizes gained at the meeting were distributed in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, Major-General Hope, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, presiding.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., Major-General Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District; Colonel Philip Smith, Grenadier Guards; Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards; Colonel Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards; and Colonel Waller, Royal Artillery, Commanding Auxiliary Artillery Home District, held the annual Government inspection of several thousands of the metropolitan volunteers.

The annual shooting competition of G (Ward of Bassishaw) company (Captain Pearse) of the London Rifle Brigade for prizes presented by Mr. Alderman Stone, Mr. Deputy Taylor, and others, was held at the Rainham Butts on the 12th inst. Privates Page and Cross carried off prizes of £5 each, Private Surgy one of £4, and other prizes were competed for.

The annual inspection of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers (Liverpool Rifle Brigade), of which Lieutenant-Colonel Tilney is commander, took place in Sefton Park on the 12th inst., in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. There was a muster of 825, while the enrolled strength of the regiment is 958. The inspecting officer, Colonel de Montmorency, told Colonel Tilney that he should make a favourable report of the inspection, inasmuch as the movements had been executed in a thoroughly efficient manner, and the men seemed well up to their work. The ground was kept by a detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

The members of the 1st Cinque Ports Administrative Battalion went into camp last week at Beauport Park, the residence of Sir Archibald Lamb, about three miles distant from Hastings.

The twentieth annual prize meeting of the Lincolnshire Rifle Association was held at Lincoln on the 10th inst. A challenge vase of the value of fifty guineas, with the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, was won by Sergeant Jackson, of the Grimsby Artillery Volunteers.

The international volunteer rifle-match took place at Edinburgh on the 14th inst., the teams including the most noted riflemen of the three nationalities. The English were victorious; the numbers being—England 1733, Scotland 1700, Ireland, 1591.

The team of American marksmen that Colonel John Bodine has conveyed over to Ireland to compete with the Irishmen whom Major Leech will array against them on the 29th inst.,

has been steadily at work in the preliminary practice. There are nine of the party, besides the captain and his adjutant, Major Donaldson, secretary of the N.R.A. of America.

Lord Elcho writes to the *Times* to express his deep regret at the decision of the Government refusing to allow the proposed Volunteer Review to take place in Hyde Park. Their excuse, he says, amounts "simply to a confession that King Mob rules in the metropolis, that the authorities, military and civil, cannot by judicial tactical arrangements, easily made, and with the help of three regiments of Cuirassiers, one of light cavalry, six battalions of Foot Guards, and 10,000 Metropolitan Police, horse and foot, keep an inclosure from being forced by the crowd."

### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Lord Aberdare presided at the annual general meeting of the National Union for Improving the Education of Women of all classes, of which the Princess Louise is president, held on the 17th inst. in the hall of the Society of Arts. The objects of the union include the collection of information bearing upon education; the promotion of the establishment, at a moderate cost, of good schools for girls; to aid all measures for extending to women the means of higher education after the school period; to provide means for training female teachers; and to improve the tone of public opinion on the subject of education. Mr. George O. T. Bartley proposed a resolution declaring that various means of obtaining sound general education of different grades for girls being now established, it was desirable that the union should take measures to promote special or technical education for women. This was seconded by Mrs. Burbury, supported by Professor Hales, and adopted after a discussion on technical education for women, in which Miss Becker, Miss Muller, and other speakers took part.

The Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, situated at Streatham-hill, Surrey, and also at Aldersgate, affords maintenance, clothing, and education to the children of those who have once moved in a superior station of life. The charity has been in operation nearly two centuries, and it has benefited nearly 4000 children; 400 being now under its charge in its country asylum and town school. Children are eligible between the ages of seven and twelve years, and are retained until they attain fifteen years of age. The schools are examined annually by the Syndicate of Cambridge. The anniversary festival took place at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 17th inst., under the presidency of Mr. J. Watney, M.P. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman bore testimony from a personal inspection of the asylum to the admirable manner in which it was conducted. He urged the desirability of obtaining a new site, in order that, amongst other things, a more extended playground might be provided for the boys and girls. The estimated cost of such a site with buildings was £25,000, and he offered to double his subscription if, by June 1 next year, the committee, with the sum already in hand—namely, £6000, were able to raise half that amount. The subscription list, including one hundred guineas from the chairman, amounted to £1700.

A meeting in support of the College at Ealing for training teachers for the deaf in the German system was held at London House, St. James's-square, on the 17th inst., which was addressed by the Bishop of London, Sir J. McGarel Hogg, M.P., Sir Charles Reed, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, and others. A winsome little girl, six years of age, who, it was stated, had been in the college only five months and a half, pronounced the vowel sounds with great accuracy and nicety, first reading them from a slate and then repeating them after Mr. Kinsey, the principal, and she correctly named various objects shown to her.

The annual examination of the children and the distribution of prizes in connection with the Orphan Working School, which is situated at Haverstock-hill, took place on the 17th inst. The institution, with which has been amalgamated the Alexandra Orphanage, was established in 1758, and at present provides for the sustenance and education of 580 children of both sexes. The chair was occupied at the morning meeting, and at the luncheon which followed, by Mr. Charles Tyler, one of the vice-presidents and chairman of the house committee. Amongst the children who took part in the examinations was an Indian girl, and the scholars include between thirty and forty who were left orphans by the Princess Alice disaster. Funds are greatly needed.

Sir Alexander Malet took the chair at the annual meeting on the 17th inst. of the International Association for the Total Suppression of Vivisection. The speakers included Lord Haldon, Marquis Townsend, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Rutherford, the Rev. Canon Goddard, the Rev. H. N. Oxenham, and Mr. G. Macilwaine.

At Grosvenor House on the 18th inst. the Duke of Westminster presided at a meeting of the friends and supporters of the Paris Home for Young Englishwomen. Miss Leigh, the lady president of the home, addressed the gathering in illustration of the work which she had been enabled to carry on, and made an eloquent appeal for funds in aid of the home. After addresses by the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, of Twickenham, newly-appointed Chaplain to the English Embassy Church in Paris, and Mrs. Chapman, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Miss Leigh, proposed by the Duke of Westminster. Contributions were placed in the hands of the committee as the company took their departure.

General Sir W. J. Codrington presided at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, held on the 18th inst. The report referred to the outbreak of scarlet fever which occurred last October, and stated that thirty-eight of the girls were attacked, though none of the cases proved fatal. "The number of girls in the home is 194, and of those admitted fifteen are the daughters of soldiers who were killed or died during the war in South Africa. The report having been adopted, the subscribers and friends adjourned to the dining-hall to witness the presentation to the institute of the portrait in oil of Major-General Boileau. The girls of the home admirably sang a number of songs.

The almshouses of the Printers' Corporation at Woodgreen are about to undergo extensive repairs, preparatory to the vacancies in the number of inmates being filled up by election in October next.

Thunderstorms prevailed in various parts of the country last Saturday, and did considerable damage. At Burnsley, the house of Mr. Senior, brewer, of Mount Osborne, was struck by a "blue ball of fire," which passed through the roof, causing the chimney stack to fall and other serious injury. Holbeach was visited by a hailstorm on Saturday. Nearly all the windows in the place were broken, and the crops were seriously damaged. Five sheep were killed by lightning at Llancaunt, a few miles from Chepstow, on Friday evening, and the celebrated Llancaunt elm, a tree of prodigious size, beneath which they were sheltering, was shattered. On Tuesday also severe thunderstorms were experienced in many places.

Not that Mr. Wyse was a bad man. He was neither good nor

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th the President read a letter from Signor Crispi resigning his seat in the House. Signor Nicotera moved that Signor Crispi should be asked to withdraw his resignation; and several deputies, including the Minister Signor Cairoli, spoke in favour of the motion, and dwelt upon the services rendered by the honourable member to the country. Signor Nicotera's motion was unanimously approved. The Chamber afterwards discussed the bill concerning the King's Civil List, which, after some objections from two members of the Extreme Left, was adopted by 221 votes against 15.

## SPAIN.

In the Chamber of Deputies last week the debate on the motion for a vote of confidence in the Government was concluded. The resolution was adopted, after a stormy discussion, by 246 votes against 13. The members of the Constitutional and Liberal parties abstained from voting.

## BELGIUM.

A Royal decree accepts the resignation of General Liagre, the Minister of War, the charge of the War Department being provisionally intrusted to M. van Humbeeck, the Minister of Public Instruction.

The opening of the Belgian Exhibition on Wednesday, the 16th inst., was briefly announced in our last issue. The King and Queen, accompanied by the Count and Countess of Flanders and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at the Exhibition building at two o'clock, and met with an enthusiastic welcome. The King was received at the entrance by the Exhibition Committee, the entire diplomatic body, several senators and deputies, and the civil, military, and religious authorities. The burgomaster and common council of Brussels were also present. The Royal party having been conducted to the places reserved for them, the performance of the cantata specially composed for the occasion was begun, the orchestra and choir numbering 1600 performers. At its conclusion a procession, consisting of 6000 exhibitors and working men, passed before the King. The Royal party then entered the Exhibition. Here the King received several addresses. Replying to a speech from the Minister of the Interior, his Majesty said, "I congratulate you on having brought to fulfilment this great enterprise, which will form a prominent feature in our history." The city was gaily decorated with flags.

The new Eden Theatre, Brussels, to which a splendid winter garden is attached, has been successfully opened. It is said to be one of the handsomest in Europe.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress went by special train on Sunday morning to Düsseldorf to visit the Exhibition of Industry and Art in that town. The weather was magnificent, and an immense crowd turned out in holiday dress to receive their Majesties. Every house in the city was decorated with the Prussian or German flags. In the evening the Emperor went to Ems, being accompanied as far as Ehrenbreitstein by the Empress, who then returned to Coblenz. At Ems the Emperor was received with much enthusiasm.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg last Saturday, and immediately proceeded to the New Palace, Potsdam, the summer residence of the Crown Princess. Lord Odo Russell also went thither in the afternoon to meet his Royal Highness. The Duke left on Monday.

The Berlin Conference has held some sittings.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday week began the debate on the second reading of the bill giving the Government discretionary powers in administering the May Laws. After six hours' discussion, clause 1 was rejected by 206 to 180 votes. The House on Saturday rejected clause 2 of the bill for the amendment of the Falk Laws. Clause 3 was afterwards adopted without alteration. In Monday's sitting the debate on the Church Bill was resumed. Article 4, authorising the recall of Bishops who had been judicially removed from their dioceses, was opposed by several members, but was ultimately adopted by 252 against 150 votes.

The prizes awarded to the various exhibitors in the Fishery Exhibition at Berlin were distributed on Thursday week by the Crown Prince. To the United States, which sent a fine national collection of piscatorial things, a large share of honour fell, Professor Spencer Baird, of Washington, having also received the first honorary prize offered by the Empire; but in proportion to the number of her exhibits, all the result of private enterprise, England seems to have carried off more first-class awards than any other country. Mr. Frank Buckland received a gold medal, with William Bertlett and Sons, Redditch; Alexander and Co., Fraserburgh; and John and William Stewart, Musselburgh.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Grand Duke of Hesse arrived last week at Vienna. He was received by the Emperor with great honour, and there was a review of the troops.

The Hungarian Diet has been prorogued until Aug. 25.

The Croatian Diet on Tuesday adopted by 65 to 13 votes the Bill concerning the financial compromise with Hungary.

## RUSSIA.

Tuesday being the twentieth day since the decease of the Empress, the Emperor and the Imperial family went from Tsarskoe Selo to attend a special mass, celebrated at the fortress cathedral.

Preparations are being made at St. Petersburg to meet any contingency that may arise owing to the dispute with China. Vessels are being sent to the Pacific, and about 1500 soldiers will shortly be dispatched to the same destination. Last Saturday the Grand Duke Constantine inspected seven war-vessels which have been prepared in the Imperial Dock-yard at Cronstadt to reinforce the Russian fleet in Eastern waters.

The statue of the Russian poet Poushkin was unveiled at Moscow yesterday week, with great ceremony. The event was also celebrated at St. Petersburg by a public conversazione and a banquet.

A *Daily News* telegram from Cabul states that the rising against the Russians in Central Asia is said to be rapidly spreading. The Chinese are operating from Kashgar, and are reported to have captured Narin Fort. Tashkend, Samarcand, and Turkestan are dangerously short of troops.

## GREECE.

The Chambers will be convoked on Aug. 1 by Royal decree.

The Government are taking measures for increasing the army from 12,300 to 40,000 men. Officers have left Athens for France, Italy, Hungary, Algiers, and Syria to purchase horses, ammunition, shoes, and clothing for the troops.

## AMERICA.

Congress adjourned on the 16th. All the regular annual appropriation bills were passed.

A favourable report of the agricultural department has been issued.

On Tuesday the Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati

to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Tilden has written to the New York delegates to the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati expressing his desire to withdraw from the leadership of the Democratic party and to seek repose in private life.

## CANADA.

Princess Louise and Prince Leopold have gone to the salmon fisheries, where they will remain some weeks. The Marquis of Lorne will join their Royal Highnesses next week.

The Hon. Louis P. Masson, Minister of Militia, has retired from office owing to ill-health.

Mr. Robertson, the Treasurer, brought forward the budget in the Quebec Legislative Assembly on the 17th. He announced that there would be a probable deficit of 118,000 dols. in the coming financial year.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The Empress Eugénie returned from Zululand to Durban on Monday evening, in good health, and was to embark for England to-day (Saturday) on board the Union Company's steamer Trojan.

A Cape Town telegram says that "important amendments," the nature of which is not stated, have been introduced in the Confederation resolution in the House of Assembly.

The term assigned for the surrender of all arms by the Basutos has been further extended from the 21st inst. to July 12. Letsa, the Basuto Chief, has issued a proclamation calling upon the Basutos to surrender their arms to the British.

## INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy states that the British field force from Ghuznee has gone to Charasia. A convoy was attacked on the morning of the 19th, between Pezwan and Juggdulluck Kotla, the assailants being beaten off. Some raiding on the railway line is reported from Quetta.

## AUSTRALIA.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on the 16th inst. the Hon. James Watson, the Colonial Treasurer, made what was tantamount to a supplementary financial statement, explaining that it was necessitated by the fact of portions of his original system of taxation having been abandoned, but more especially by the great decrease this year in the land sales. Mr. Watson showed that there would be a falling off of income from this source to the amount of £225,000, which, taken in conjunction with the loss of the expected new taxes, would cause a deficiency in the revenue for the year of £290,000. He proposed that this deficit should be covered by new taxes—namely, an export duty of one farthing on greasy wool, of one halfpenny on washed and scoured wool, and of 6d. on horses and cattle. The royalty of 6d. on coal will be raised, and the Stamp Duties Bill will be reintroduced. These new taxes are estimated to yield £318,000: this and £523,000 next year, with the additional taxes previously authorised on wines and spirits, will form an increase of taxation of not less than £650,000 annually. The Colonial Treasurer intimated that it might be found desirable to increase the taxation of the country next year by a further amount of £250,000 in order to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing population in the interior of the country, and pointed out that the present rate of taxation was somewhat under £2 a head.

## NEW ZEALAND.

According to information received at the Colonial Office (says the *Standard*), the Special Commissioners, Sir W. Fox and Sir D. Bell, have had a satisfactory interview with the New Zealand Chief Ti To Kowaru.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New Zealand, has, according to a San Francisco telegram, "delivered a speech, in which he condemned the New Zealand educational system as too expensive, too secular in character, and in advance of the requirements of the colony. His Excellency also deprecated the absence of religious teaching in the public schools."

Major Baring has been appointed Secretary of the Finance Department of India, and has been replaced by Mr. Auckland Colvin in his post of Comptroller-General in Egypt.

Major-General Sir H. Clifford is to receive the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Cape Colony in addition to his office as General officer Commanding the Forces.

The Government of the Nizam have appointed Mr. R. S. Dobbs, C.E., late of the Indian Public Works Department, to the post of Conservator of Forests in his Highness's dominions in Hyderabad, Deccan.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Sydney stating that H.M.S. Raleigh has discovered no shipwrecked people on Amsterdam Island, where it was thought that some of those on board the Knowsley Hall might have landed.

Telegrams are being dispatched to the representatives of the Powers from many Albanian towns declaring that the inhabitants are ready to shed their blood to prevent any cession of Albanian territory.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir R. E. Egerton, has been invested with the insignia of the Star of India by the Viceroy at Simla; and Mr. A. C. Lyall has received the insignia of the Companionship of the Bath.

The members of the Burmah Embassy to the British Government have arrived at Mandalay on their return from Thayetmyo. The Royalist troops have been ordered to proceed against the rebels, who are burning villages near the frontier.

The Liverpool steamer *Teutonia*, which arrived early in the week in the Mersey from Canada, passed on her outward voyage many large icebergs. She steamed thirty miles through closely-packed ice, sometimes being unable to make any progress. Eight vessels were fast in the ice with sails furled, and twenty others could make no way. She also passed the barge *Bygdin* with her cutwater gone and other damage by ice. The *Teutonia* was detained sixty-two hours.

The last mail from Australia brings detailed accounts of the laying of the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, by the Marquis of Normanby—a circumstance which is due to Bishop Moorhouse's untiring labours to replace the miserable pro-cathedral by a building worthy of the city. The new church, from designs by Mr. Butterfield, will be 273 ft. long, with transepts of 126 ft. It is to have a pannelled ceiling at the height of 75 ft., western towers, and a central spire 270 ft. high. At first it is intended to build only the choir, transept, and three bays of the nave. The first contract is for £100,000.

The following information has been recently published respecting the Siam sapphire mines by the Government of British Burmah:—Last year some very valuable mines were discovered in the provinces of Chantaboon and Battambang. Numbers of fortune-seekers on hearing the news hurried to these provinces. Many died, the mines being most unhealthy; others realised large profits. One sapphire was offered for sale at Chantaboon for Rs.1000, the owner afterwards refusing for it in Rangoon Rs.1500, and finally selling it in Calcutta for Rs.3000. The largest sapphire which has yet been heard of weighed 370 carats in the rough, and 111 carats when cut.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "A TRESPASSER."

M. Heilbuth's work as an artist has a distinguished grace and delicate charm in sentiment and feeling, as well as in execution. This quality is never more conspicuous than in a rustic subject, or a picture of one or more ladies, with rustic surroundings, such as that which is reproduced in our Engraving. We do not know any painter whose works of this class give more refined artistic pleasure. This pretty girl, so "careless of beauty," at least in her coiffure, or rather in her neglect of coiffure, with her piquant costume, striking through the corn, carrying her hat off for coolness in the heat of the cloudless summer day, may tell her own tale, and the reader will put what construction he or she pleases on her proceedings. It is very naughty, of course, to break down the corn; still, she seems near a corner of the field, if not in a pathway, and therefore her trespass is not very destructive. Some will say she has simply stepped a few paces into the corn to pluck a flower for her hair, and is looking around to see that she is unobserved. For our part, we guess that she has chosen an unfrequented path with a tenderer purpose, and that she is casting a lingering look on some happy fellow whom she has blessed with a stolen interview; for is there not something in the smile of the lips, and the peering veiled fondness of the eyes, which supports our theory?

## THE RAILWAY OF VESUVIUS.

An extraordinary novelty in railway construction is the line to the top of Vesuvius, which bids fair to draw thither many visitors and tourists, including men of science, hitherto kept back by the difficulties in the ascent of the burning mountain. Meteorological observations, as well as those relating to the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, have been for some time carefully taken by Signor Palmieri at the Osservatore Meteorologico, situated on a high shoulder of Mount Vesuvius, just above a huge stream of lava which so late as 1872 destroyed houses and vineyards, running over a great extent of country, and ending its course several miles below the mountain, reaching even to Torre del Greco. But this observatory is, or rather was, two hours distant from the crater, to which a very steep and toilsome ascent led over lava blocks, scoriam, and ashes, the greater portion being inaccessible even to the mountain ponies, as the cone runs up at an angle varying from 30 deg. to 40 deg.

An enterprising gentleman conceived the idea of carrying a railway directly up the face of this steep ascent. "La Società Anonima Ferrovia Funicolare del Vesuvio," as the company is called, which may be briefly translated into "The Vesuvian Wire-Rope Railway Company," has executed a singular work of engineering skill under tremendous difficulties.

The visitor must still, as before, reach the Observatory from Resina by carriage or on horseback. He then takes the Vesuvian Railway, commencing at a gradient of 40 deg. at the very foot of a cone, apparently a mere dustheap of loose ashes, underneath which, however, lie granite and other igneous rocks. The line is placed on 12-inch wooden sleepers, crossed and bolted together in a very solid manner. Shortly after leaving the little station the gradient becomes steeper—30 deg. to 33 deg. apparently—and then, after ascending the cone, comes to a termination about 100 ft. below the edge of the crater. The carriage in which the visitors make the ascent is so suspended as to remain perpendicular to the level of the sea, whatever angle of ascent the railway takes. As it proceeds in its noiseless course, drawn by a stationary engine, to which an endless wire rope, coiled over three large drums, is attached, it is difficult to realise that an enormous difficulty has been surmounted. The car has powerful brakes before and behind, to provide against a breakage of the rope. It holds nine persons, and is shaped so as to provide for the occupants always retaining a perpendicular position.

Every possible precaution has been taken against accident, and the railway itself is protected against possible flows of lava by an enormous wall. The ascent can be made in eight to ten minutes, where before it required from one to two hours. To obtain the necessary supply of water, large covered cisterns have been constructed, which in winter will be filled with the snow that often falls heavily on Vesuvius. This snow will be quickly melted by the internal heat, and, besides the water thus obtained, the frequent rainfall will also be conducted into the cisterns. An elegant café-restaurant, capable of accommodating a hundred persons, will be attached to the station. Above the entrance to the latter is an ample terrace supported on columns, whence an enchanting view is obtained not only of the Gulf of Naples, but also of those of Baia and Gaeta, each dotted with its islands, while to the north spreads the luxuriant plain of Caserta, bounded by the distant Apennines.

The Government engineers have been very exacting in their requirements, the line having been passed only after the strictest examination and superintendence during construction. The enterprise may fairly be expected to be a great boon to the travelling public, and, one may hope, a source of profit to its energetic promoters. The worry, bother, and annoyance of the old guides will henceforth pass away, and an easy, comfortable, altogether delightful excursion will in future add to the many charms of Naples and its neighbourhood. The volcano just now is comparatively quiet, but discordant bellowsings and intermittent puffs of steam, smoke, and ashes, showing bright flames at night, indicate that an eruption may shortly be expected.

Our Illustrations, besides those of the Palmieri Observatory, the new railway, with the station, the reservoirs or cisterns, the wire rope, and one of the carriages, include Views of Mount Vesuvius and its famous ancient crater, and of Castellamare, on the seashore.

Last Saturday the annual inspection of the Exmouth training-ship and presentation of prizes to the most deserving boys in training on board (numbering 600) took place.

A new board school, situate in Webb-street, Bermondsey New-road, was opened last Saturday. It is to accommodate 799 children—240 boys, 240 girls, and 319 infants. The cost of the site, the area of which is 15,400 square feet, amounts to £9442, while the cost of the building, as far as reported, amounts to £7845. Sir Charles Reed presided.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, the annual festival of the Newspaper Press Fund was held last Saturday at Willis's Rooms. Sir Garnet Wolseley responded for the Army, paying a high tribute to the special war correspondents. The Greek Minister, replying to the toast of "The Foreign Ministers," thanked the Press for its noble and efficacious protection of Greece. The Duke of Manchester, in giving the toast of the evening, commented on the power and extent of the Press, and expressed the opinion that the association should number far more members. In this view Lord Houghton, the president, concurred. Subscriptions amounting to £1100 were announced.

Crater which destroyed  
Pompeii, A.D. 79.

Palmieri's  
Observatory.

Wire Rope Railway  
at foot of cone.

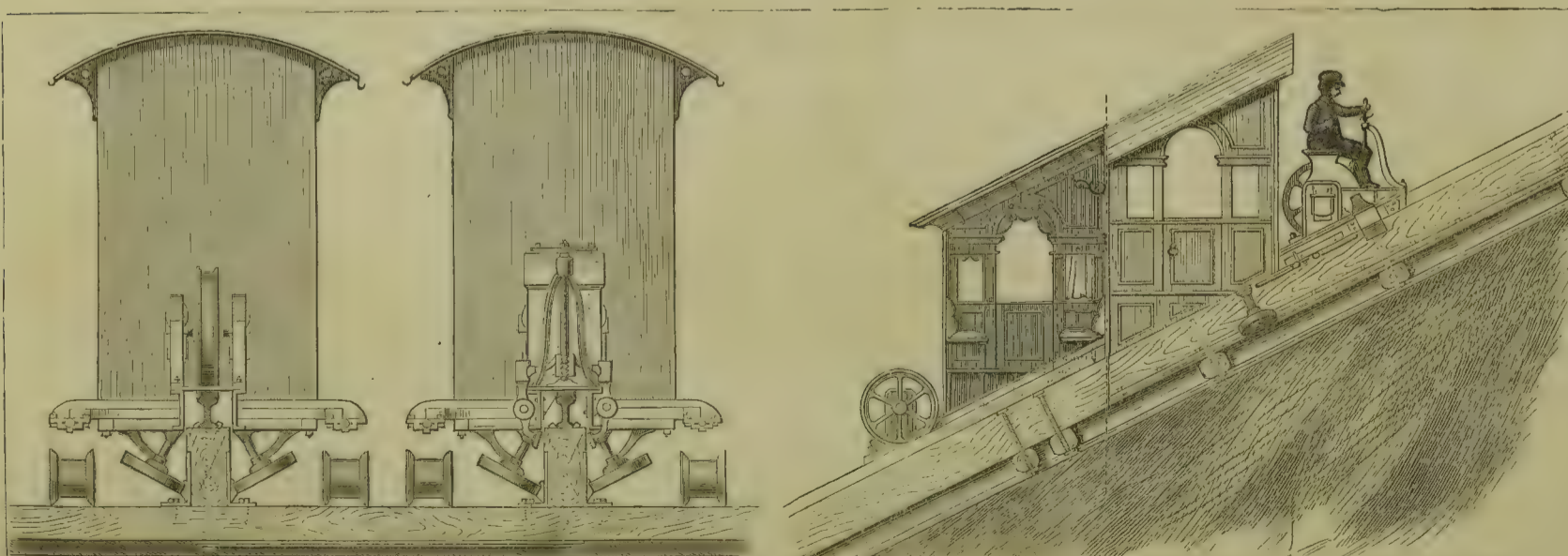
Castellamare.



Reservoirs.

Restaurant.

Station.



Sections of Carriages.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY TO THE TOP OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



SIR H. MEYSEY-THOMPSON, BART. (KNARESBOROUGH).

Eldest son of late Sir H. S. Meysey-Thompson, first Baronet, M.P. for Whitby. Was born 1845. Educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Succeeded his father, 1874. Is a magistrate for North and West Ridings of Yorkshire; Captain of Princess of Wales's Yorkshire Hussars. Seat, Kirby Hall, York.



MR. J. G. MCMINNIES (WARRINGTON).

Born and educated at Lancaster. Is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. W. Bashall and Co., cotton manufacturers, of Farrington, near Preston, a business established three quarters of a century ago. Resides partly at Warrington, and was formerly an Alderman of that borough, of which he is a magistrate.



SIR W. FFOLKES, BART. (LYNN).

Eldest son of late Mr. Martin Ffolkes, and grandson of Sir William Ffolkes, second Baronet, whom he succeeded 1860. Was born 1847, at Congham, Lynn Regis. Educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Married, 1875, daughter of Mr. R. Elwes, of Congham. High Sheriff of Norfolk, 1876.



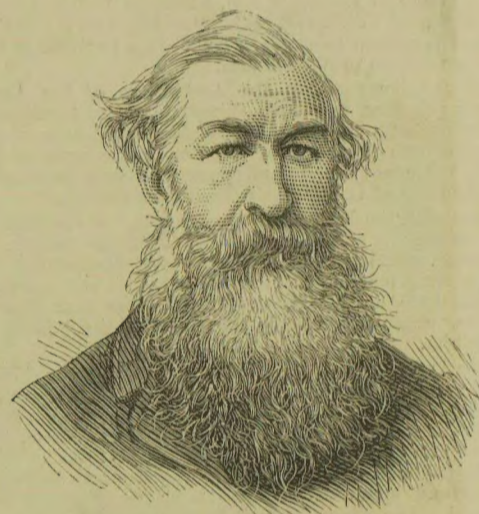
MR. A. H. ROSS (MAIDSTONE).

Son of late Mr. C. Ross, of St. Germans, Cornwall, who was M.P. for that borough to 1832, for Northampton to 1837, and held office. His mother was daughter of last Marquis Cornwallis. Born 1829; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1854. Retired Major of the West Kent Militia.



MR. D. H. MACFARLANE (CARLOW COUNTY).

Younger son of late Mr. Allan Macfarlane, of Caithness, North Britain, a county magistrate. Born 1830. Married, 1857, a daughter of the late Mr. H. R. Bagshawe, Q.C. Is in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and of enactments to secure the fixity of tenure in the occupation of land all over that country.



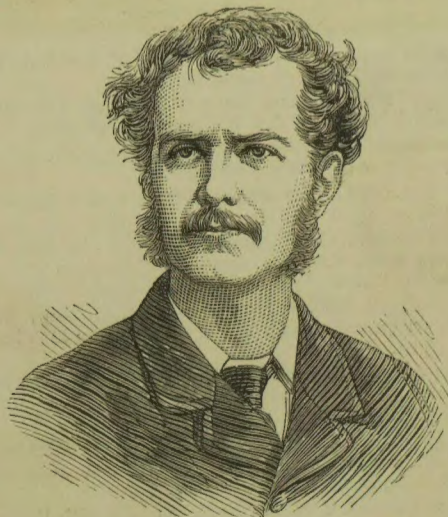
MR. G. ARMITSTEAD (DUNDEE).

Son of late Mr. G. Armitstead, merchant at Riga, and of Easingwold, Yorkshire. Born at Riga, 1824; educated at Wiesbaden and Heidelberg. Is senior partner Messrs. G. Armitstead and Co., London and Dundee. Married daughter of Mr. E. Baxter, Kincaidrum. A Liberal; sat for Dundee 1868 to 1873.



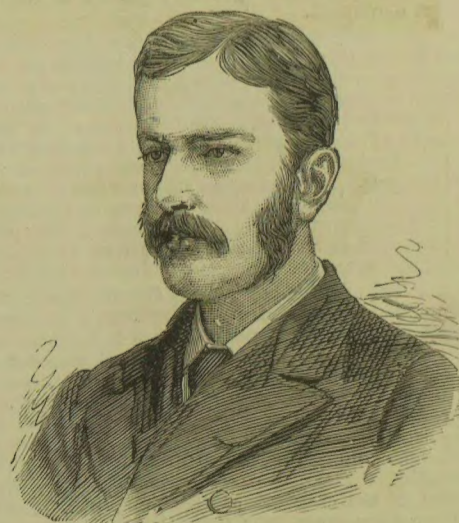
LORD ARTHUR HILL (DOWNSHIRE).

Second son of fourth Marquis of Downshire. Was brother to late Marquis, and is heir presumptive to present Marquis, his nephew, who is nine years of age. Was born in 1846. Has held commission in 2nd Life Guards. Married, secondly, daughter of Mr. J. F. Harrison, of Crawley, Sussex.



MR. C. B. B. MCLAREN (STAFFORD).

Second son of Mr. Duncan McLaren, M.P. for Edinburgh, and brother of Mr. John McLaren, the Lord Advocate. His mother is sister of John Bright. Born 1850. Educated at Tottenham School, Edinburgh University (high honours), Bonn and Heidelberg. A Chancery barrister; was editor of *Leeds Daily News*.



HON. R. PRESTON BRUCE FIFESHIRE).

Second son of late Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of India, by his second wife, who was Lady Mary Lambton, a daughter of the first Earl of Durham. Brother of the present Lord Elgin. Born at Canada, 1851. Educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. A Captain of the Fife Artillery Militia.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Almack, William, to be Chaplain Drapers' Almshouses, Tottenham.  
 Brexton, Edward William; Perpetual Curate of Hubberholme.  
 Burder, Frederick Gouldsmith; Perpetual Curate of Lee Brockhurst.  
 Carpenter, John Heneage; Chaplain, St. Petersburg.  
 Constable, William John Rawson; Rector of Thurlby.  
 Dainpre, Isidore; Vicar of Timsbury.  
 De Vine, Wilson Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. John, Oulton, Stone.  
 Dombain, James; Rector of Sothby.  
 Dunlop, Henry Robert; Vicar of Misterton.  
 Durham, Robert Henry; Chaplain, Madras.  
 Durnford, Edward; Vicar of Lymminster, alias Leominster.  
 Fry, William Targett; Rector of Kislbury.  
 Gandell, Robert; Residentiary Canon in Wells Cathedral.  
 Gleadowe, Richard William; Rector of Frodesley.  
 Grier, Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Walton Breck.  
 Hetling, Frederick Thomas; Rector of Essendon.  
 Innes, Reginald Gips Long; Vicar of Whittington.  
 Insley, W. P.; Rector of St. Mary's, Bow.  
 Loft, Fitz Roy Fuller; Rector of Whitchurch.  
 Longe, John; Rector of Sterfield, Suffolk.  
 Lunt, James; Vicar of Leyton.  
 Martin, Richard, Rector of Chalcacombe; Vicar of Swymbridge.  
 Meade, Charles John; Perpetual Curate of St. Jude's, Peckham.  
 Morcom, W. G.; Rector of Georgeham; Vicar of Braunton.  
 Orger, Edward Redman; Vicar of Hougham.  
 Orrell, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Foremark.  
 Peebles, T. R.; Vicar of Tuxleaf, otherwise Tuxlith, otherwise Milland.  
 Richardson, A. J.; Rector of East Blatchington.  
 Russell, J.; Vicar of Swymbridge; Rector of Black Torrington.  
 Smith, H. U.; Curate of St. John's, Richmond.  
 Smith, T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham.  
 Wareham, F.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Oldham.  
 West, A. W.; Rector of Presteign-with-Discoyd.  
 Williams, W. R. S.; Vicar of the District Chapelry of All Saints, Crawley Down.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Liverpool preached his farewell sermons at Stradbroke parish church on Sunday. His enthronement will take place on July 1 at St. Peter's parish church, Liverpool.

Old Chingford church was opened on Sunday for public service, after having been closed for thirty-six years. The parish church is undergoing repairs.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposes to receive detachments of children from all the Church Sunday schools in London at the Lambeth Palace gardens next Saturday, July 3.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new church was laid by Mrs. Powell-Buxton in the parish of Stanstead Abbots, Herts. The church is the sole gift of Mr. F. Powell-Buxton, and is estimated to cost about £5000.

For the last four years it has been the custom at St. Alban's Church, Birmingham, to make a special offertory on St. Alban's day for the building fund of the new church in course of erection. Last Sunday the offertory amounted to £4087. The High Churchmen of Birmingham are in earnest.

The Rev. Canon Cook, of Exeter, the Editor of "The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible," has resigned the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn, which he had held since the Archbishop of York's resignation, in 1862; and the Rev. Henry Wace, the present Chaplain, late Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, has been elected to succeed him.

On Sunday morning the Archbishop of the Armenian Church preached in Curzon Chapel in aid of the fund Archbishop Migherditch is endeavouring to raise towards completing a new church in course of erection in the town of Aintab, where there are a thousand persons waiting to receive the ministrations of the Christian Protestant Church.

Miss Tait, the daughter of the Primate, laid the foundation-stone of the new infant school for St. Mary's, Lambeth, on the 14th inst., on a site given by her father. A cluster of infants having sung a hymn, the Archbishop, who was accompanied by his three daughters, gave a touching and appropriate address, which was mainly addressed to the "little dots" before him.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 17th inst. at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. According to the report, in the general fund the collections and subscriptions amounted to £71,099, legacies £10,934, and dividends £4753, making a total of £86,787. Funds had been appropriated to the amount of £9942, and special funds amounted to £34,943—making a grand total of £131,674. The society had employed 593 missionaries.

The new church built in Coburg-road, Old Kent-road, dedicated to St. Mark, and erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce, was consecrated on the 12th inst., by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Thorold), assisted by the Rev. Alfred Goodacre, M.A., Vicar-Designate, and a large number of the clergy. In connection with the event there was a sale of ladies' work and a concert in aid of the fund to provide a mission and Sunday-school building.

The Eleventh Triennial Diocesan Festival of the Parochial Choirs was held on the 10th inst. in Lichfield. At each service about 7000 persons were present. Seventy-four choirs took part in the festival, the singers numbering nearly 1900. Two hundred clergy joined in the procession, headed by the Bishops of Lichfield, Carlisle, and Trinidad, and Bishop Abraham. The Bishop of Carlisle preached the sermon, and remarked that Lichfield might be regarded as the cradle of the choral movement.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of Lay Helpers for the Diocese of London was held on the 14th inst. at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode. The report showed that since October last 392 new associates had been enrolled, and that the full strength of the association now stands at 3136, of whom 137 hold commissions from the Bishop as readers. The mission work continues to make steady progress. The committee acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of £250 Consols from the executors of the late Miss H. Hurst. The report having been adopted, the prizes and certificates gained by those students who have passed the examinations were distributed, and addresses were delivered.

At the last monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Glascoate St. George, near Tamworth, £100; Romanby, near Northallerton, £80; Stockton-on-Tees, St. Peter, £335; and Gower-road, in the parish of Loughor, near Swansea, £150. Rebuilding the churches at Newbold Pacey, St. George, near Leamington, £50, and Llanfihangel Nant Bran, near Llysven, Brecon, £50. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Buckland, St. Michael's, near Broadway, Gloucester, £20; Colwall, near Malvern, £30; and Eccles, St. Mary, near Attleborough, Norfolk, £15. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made were increased from £120 to £150 towards building the church at Brynamman, in the parish of Cwmaman, near Llanelly, and towards restoring the church at Luppitt, near Honiton, Devon, from £35 to £60. A grant was also made towards building a mission church at South Hackney, Middlesex, £50.

The Royal Agricultural Commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes of the agricultural depression in Ireland opened their sittings at the Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street, Dublin, on Monday.

## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF KILMOREY.

The Right Hon. Francis-Jack, second Earl and thirteenth Viscount of Kilmorey, in the peerage of Ireland, died at his residence, Gordon House, Isleworth, on the 20th inst., in his ninety-third year, being, at the time of his decease, the oldest peer in the kingdom. He was born Dec. 12, 1787, the eldest son of Francis-Jack, twelfth Viscount and first Earl of Kilmorey, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fisher, Esq., of Acton, Middlesex, and represented a very ancient family settled at an early period in Cheshire, and subsequently in Shropshire. The first Viscount Kilmorey was Sir Robert Needham, of Shenton, in the last-named county, whose father, Robert Needham, of Shenton, had important commands during the war in Ireland, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. The nobleman whose death we record was M.P. for Newry from 1818 to 1826; and succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1832. He married, first, March 7, 1814, Jane, daughter of George Gun-Cuninghame, Esq., of Mount Kennedy, County Wicklow; and secondly, Nov. 20, 1867, Martha, daughter of Mr. John Foster, of Lenham, Kent. By the former (who died July 25, 1867) he had, with one daughter, Lady Jane Selina Elizabeth Hinde, three sons, of whom the eldest, Francis-Jack, Viscount Newry and Mome, married, July 29, 1839, Anne Amelia, eldest daughter of General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., and died, *vitâ patris*, May 6, 1851, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir, Francis Charles, Viscount Newry and Mome, born Aug. 2, 1842, now third Earl of Kilmorey.

## MRS. BERNAL-OSBORNE.

Katharine Isabella, Mrs. Bernal-Osborne, of Newtown Anner, in the county of Tipperary, a very considerable landed proprietor in Ireland, died suddenly on the 21st inst., at her seat near Clonmel. She was the last surviving child and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, eighth Baronet; was married, Aug. 20, 1844, to Ralph Bernal, Esq., M.P., who took the surname of Osborne; and had two daughters—Edith, married, in 1874, to Henry Arthur Blake, Esq., Resident Magistrate (grandson of Peter Blake, Esq., of Corbally Castle, in the county of Mayo); and Grace, married, in 1874, to William Amelius Aubrey, Duke of St. Albans.

## MR. W. T. THORNTON.

William Thomas Thornton, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Public Works Department in the India Office, died at his residence in Cadogan-place on the 17th inst. In him India and the country generally have lost a tried and valuable public servant. He was born on Feb. 14, 1813, the youngest son of Thomas Thornton, Esq., president of the Levant Company's Establishment at Constantinople; and received his education at the Moravian School at Ockbrook, near Derby. In 1836 he entered the India House, and there formed the friendship of John Stuart Mill, which influenced to a great degree his future life, and led to a taste for literature and the habit of philosophical speculation. His first work was entitled, "Over Population and its Remedy;" his next, "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," and a much more recent one, issued in 1873, a treatise on "Labour." He was also author of "Old Fashioned Ethics and Common Sense Metaphysics," and published two volumes of poems, as well as a version of Horace's Odes. On the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown he was appointed Secretary for Public Works in the India Office, and in 1873 was made a Companion of the Bath.

## MR. D. GURNEY.

Daniel Gurney, Esq., F.S.A., of North Runcton, in the county of Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1853, died on the 14th inst., in his ninetieth year. He was born at Earham Hall, the youngest son of John Gurney, Esq., of that place, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Daniel Bell, of London, merchant. He was consequently brother of the late Samuel Gurney, of Joseph John Gurney, of Mrs. Fry, and of Lady Buxton, and first cousin of Hudson Gurney, M.P., eminent alike as a philanthropist and antiquary. Mr. Daniel Gurney was for more than sixty years a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Gurney and Co., and was also for a long period Chairman of the Weekly Board of Management of the Lynn and West Norfolk Hospital, which he was mainly instrumental in founding. He married, in 1822, Lady Harriet Emma Hay, daughter of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll, and by her, who died in 1837, had five sons and four daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters survive. Some years since Mr. Daniel Gurney printed for private circulation "The Record of the House of Gurney."

## The deaths are also announced of—

Joseph Ferguson, Esq., of Carlisle, J.P. and D.L. for Cumberland, on the 13th inst., aged eighty-five.

William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Belleisle, Ayr and Govan Hill, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 16th inst.

John Webb, Esq., the well-known connoisseur and collector of works of fine art, on the 14th inst.

The Ven. Gustavus Archibald Clunes Innes, Archdeacon of Hamilton, on April 9, at Hamilton, Victoria.

The Hon. Mrs. Capell (Caroline), wife of Captain the Hon. Algernon Capell, R.N., and daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., on the 11th inst.

Eliza Finch, widow of Francis Finch, Esq., M.P. for Walsall, and niece of Rogers, the poet, on the 11th inst., aged eighty-eight.

Colin Charles Mackenzie, Lieutenant 79th Highlanders, only son of Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart., of Kilcoy, on the 15th inst., at Gibraltar.

Wright Turner, Esq., of Holly Bank, Pendleton, Lancashire, J.P., a merchant and manufacturer at Manchester, on the 20th inst., in his seventieth year.

Major Edward R. B. Barnes, late of the 35th Regiment, on the 11th inst., at Kimberley, South Africa, served in the Kaffir War of 1851-3 under Sir Harry Smith and Sir George Cathcart, and received a medal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cumming Dewar, of Vogrie, Midlothian, J.P., formerly in the Bengal Army, on the 12th inst. He was son of James Dewar, Esq., of Vogrie, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Sir John Cumming, Knt.

Edwin Irwin, Esq., of Derrygore, county Fermanagh, J.P., on the 15th inst., aged thirty-one, eldest son of the late Edwin Irwin, Esq., of Derrygore, J.P., High Sheriff county Fermanagh 1862.

The Rev. John Parker Birkett, M.A., Rector of Graveley, Huntingdonshire, Canon of Ely, Rural Dean and Proctor in

Convocation for the Clergy of the Diocese, late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, and formerly Assistant Master of Harrow, on the 15th inst.

Robert Dalglish, Esq., of Kilmardinny, County Dumbarton, J.P. and D.L., M.P., in the Liberal interest, for the city of Glasgow from 1857 to 1874, son of Robert Dalglish, Esq., at one time Provost of Glasgow.

Isabella, widow of Robert Hume Kelly, Esq., J.P., of Glencara, county Westmeath, and daughter of Oliver Isdell, Esq., J.P., of Rockbrook, in the same county, on the 10th inst., at Edinburgh.

Edward Pease, Esq., of Greencroft, Darlington, on the 13th inst., at Lucerne, aged forty-five, second son of the late Joseph Pease, Esq., M.P. for South Durham, by Emma, his wife, daughter and coheir of Joseph Gurney, Esq., of Lakenham Grove, Norwich.

Mr. Richard Baxter, chairman of the Committee of the Reform Club, of which he had been a member for forty-four years. Mr. Baxter was also treasurer of the Cobden Club. He died on the 20th inst., at Sandwich, after only a few minutes' illness.

Emily Lavinia, widow of Major-General Ormsby, R.A., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. William Knox, Bishop of Derry, on the 31st ult. Her only child, Emily, is wife of Percy S. Beamish, Esq.

William Henry Charlton, Esq., of Hesleyside, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1857, on the 15th inst., at his seat near Bellingham. He was eldest son of the late William John Charlton, Esq., of Hesleyside, by Katherine Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Francis Cholmeley, Esq., of Brandsby, and represented an ancient Northumbrian family which is traceable back to Adam de Charlton, Lord of Charlton in Tynedale, A.D. 1303.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1875) of Mr. Philip Twells, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., of Lombard-street, bankers, late of Chase Side House, Enfield, who died on the 8th ult., at Roseneath, Eastbourne, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Henry Twells and George William Marshall, cousins of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Georgiana Hannah Twells, £2000, all his furniture, pictures, household effects, the plate not specifically bequeathed, horses, carriages, farming stock, moneys and securities for money at his residence, his Stock in the North Eastern Railway and Three per Cent Reduced Bank Annuities, all loans owing to him by any person, and he confirms the settlement made on their marriage in respect of a sum of £20,000 Stock or the securities representing the same; to the Rev. Henry Twells the plate presented to him by the Continental Gas Association and the plate presented to his late brother and left to him; to his domestic servants, including his groom and coachman, £15 each, and £10 for each year they have been in his service or the service of his late father; and £300 to be distributed by his wife among his farm, garden, and outdoor servants. His property at Chase Side he leaves to his wife for life, and then to the said George William Marshall. His property in Bradford-street, Birmingham, to Sarah, Anne, Jane, and Emma Marshall, as tenants in common; and his share and interest in the Darby House Estate, Sunbury, to the said Rev. Henry Twells. A sum of £80,000 is to be set aside and held upon trust for his wife for life; and at her death the following charitable legacies are to be paid thereout (but the amount, £20,000, may be divided at once, at the discretion of his wife)—viz., £3000 each to the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales; £2000 each to the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, and the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; £1000 each to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Surgical Aid Society; and the remainder of the said sum of £80,000 is to be divided between the Rev. H. Twells and Mr. G. W. Marshall, in the proportion of three fifths to the former and two fifths to the latter. There are numerous legacies to his cousins, friends, and an old clerk; and as to the residue of his real and personal estate, he gives one half to his wife and the other half equally between the Rev. H. Twells and Mr. G. W. Marshall. The deceased was formerly M.P. for London.

The will (dated Sept. 18, 1873) with a codicil (dated Aug. 2, 1879) of Mr. John Charlesworth Dodgson Charlesworth, J.P., D.L., late of Chapelthorpe Hall, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, who died on March 21 last, was proved at the district registry, Wakefield, on the 11th ult. by Albany Hawke Charlesworth, the son, John Barff Charlesworth, Edward Featherstonhaugh, and Joseph Charlesworth, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Charlesworth, a pecuniary legacy of £1200 and annuities of £500 and £1200 during life or widowhood, in addition to her settlement: in the event of her marriage again, in place of the first-named annuity, which is charged on the freehold estate left to him by his father, one of £250 is substituted; she is also to have during life or widowhood the use of his mansion house, Chapelthorpe Hall, with the furniture and effects; upon trust for his two daughters, Catherine Sarah and Gertrude, £20,000 each; and he states that he does not leave his daughter Mrs. Bertha Hobart Gassiot anything, not from any want of affection, but because he has already made a settlement on her and she being amply provided for from other sources; to each of his other younger children, if any, £20,000; to his general trustees, and also to the trustees of his daughters' portions, except his said son, £100 each; and the residue of the personality to his said son. All his real estate he devises to the use of his said son, Albany Hawke Charlesworth, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male. The deceased sat as M.P. for Wakefield from 1857 to 1859 in the Conservative interest.

The will (dated April 18, 1876) of Mr. Edward Enfield, late of No. 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Ernest William Enfield, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives his residence, with the furniture and effects, to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Enfield; and all his real estate and the residue of his personal to his wife and son in equal shares, as tenants in common.

The will of John Russell, late of Cleasby, in the North Riding of the county of York, Esq. (dated May 25, 1874), with three codicils thereto, has been proved by Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., the sole executor, under £30,000. The testator has bequeathed the following legacies, namely:—To Harrogate Bath Hospital, £500; York County Hospital, £500; York

School for the Blind, £500; Hull Sailors' Orphan Home, £500; to his executor, Mr. Dodds, £500; and to his four servants sums amounting to £1300 and six months' wages. He gives his furniture, &c., to his cousin Margaret Coates. Out of the residue he gives £6000 each to his cousins Miss Mary Coates and Miss Margaret Coates, of North Cave, and £6000 in trust for his cousin Jane Turton for life, and afterwards for her children. The residue of his estate is to be equally divided between Miss Margaret Coates and Mr. Dodds.

The will (dated April 3, 1878) with a codicil (dated Jan. 9, 1880) of Mrs. Mary Molyneux, late of Staplands, Broad Green, near Liverpool, who died on April 30 last, was proved on the 20th ult. at the Liverpool District Registry by Edmund Molyneux, the son, Thomas Alfred Royds Littledale, and John Bennett, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix leaves to her executors, Mr. Littledale and Mr. Bennett, £100 each; to her son, the set of silver plate which belonged to his uncle; and the residue of her property, real and personal, equally between her said son and her daughters, Mrs. Annie Sykes and Mrs. Amelia Henderson.

The will (dated Aug. 25, 1869) with four codicils (dated June 17, 1872; Oct. 26, 1874; and March 12 and 22, 1880) of Mr. John Jope Rogers, late of Penrose, Cornwall, who died on April 24 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by Captain John Peverell Rogers, R.A., the son, and the Rev. William Rogers, the brother, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated May 15, 1878) of Miss Harriet Day, late of Amersham, Bucks, who died on the 19th ult., has been proved by Thomas Croxford and John Mead, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 Reduced Stock to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the yearly dividends to be applied as an annual donation, to be called "Catherine Day's gift;" £500 like stock to the London City Mission, the yearly dividends to be applied as an annual donation, to be called "William Day's gift;" £4000 like stock to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Wendover, Bucks, and the Vicar and Churchwardens of Lee, Bucks, the dividends to be applied to or for the benefit of five poor and impotent single women or widows not under sixty years of age, in sums of eight shillings per week each, who have resided for ten years within a radius of two miles from the said parish church of Lee, and are communicants thereof, but they are to forfeit their benefit for immorality, drunkenness, or quarrelsomeness; £1000 Reduced Stock to be added to the endowment fund of the almshouses at Amersham for six poor women, founded and endowed by her; and £500 like stock for a coal charity for the inmates of the said almshouses.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1879) of Mr. Robert Dixon Box, late of No. 25, Loudoun-road, St. John's-wood, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Joseph Box and John Box, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being under £14,000.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1869) with a codicil (dated March 20, 1880) of Mr. Joseph Nash, M.D., late of Brockley Hall, Somersetshire, of Kingsdown House, Box, Wilts, and of No. 59, Great Pulteney-street, Bath, who died on March 24 last, was proved on the 6th ult. at the district registry, Bristol, by Ebenezer Chaffey and Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Nash, the widow, the surviving executors, the personal estate being under £8000.

NORTHERN UNION OF SCHOOLS OF COOKERY.

The fourth annual conference of the Northern Union of Schools of Cookery was held some days ago at the offices of the Yorkshire School of Cookery in Leeds. Delegates attended from the committees of various schools associated in the union; and much useful information was furnished concerning the work at the different local centres. The report showed that, while all cookery schools had suffered, more or less, in consequence of the depressed state of trade, and some of the smaller ones had been compelled to close, at least for a time, still a good deal of work had been carried on in several places. Several resolutions connected with the working of the union were debated and passed. One of these will afford increased facilities for cooks to take certificates in the several schools of the union.

The attention of the meeting was especially directed to various schemes advocated for the introduction of practical cookery into the Board and voluntary schools. Opinions differed concerning minor details; still, there was a general basis of agreement in view of the principle of the union that the teaching should be practical, but that the practice-lesson should be accompanied with theoretical instructions as to the nature and nutritive properties of various foods, and that sound principles of domestic economy should be instilled. It was stated that the scheme advocated had been found to work well in different schools, in which it had been tried by voluntary efforts. In so new a work it was admitted that doubtless there would be room for some improvements, but it was felt that much encouragement was to be derived from the fact that obstacles which, a short time since, were thought to be insurmountable in the teaching of practical cookery to children in the elementary schools have in many instances been overcome. Indeed, it now appears to be only a question of time when the cookery lesson will become as much a matter of course in these schools as needle-work and "the three R's." It was considered by the meeting to be desirable that the attention of the managers of schools should, as far as possible, be directed to the above scheme, as a means of facilitating the introduction of cookery into the schools, so as to lessen the number of girls who are now passing out of the schools ignorant of that practical knowledge upon which so much of the comfort and happiness of their homes depends.

It seems that the chief difficulty now remaining in the way of so beneficial a result arises from the increased expenditure involved in teaching cookery by practice lessons. The present grant for domestic economy can be obtained for theoretical instruction in cookery, which involves no extra cost; but if the Education Department could be prevailed on by petition to give a grant for practical cookery to be taught by qualified teachers, this hindrance to the work would probably soon be overcome.

Since the last conference, certificates have been issued by the union to Cambridge, Carlisle, Chester, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Tavistock; and diplomas have been issued to teachers trained in the Glasgow, Liverpool, and Yorkshire schools. The schools now associated with the union are Brecon, Cambridge, Chesterfield, Glasgow, Halifax, Launceston, Leamington, Leicester, Liverpool, Tavistock, Yorkshire, Wakefield. The head-quarters of the union continue to be at Liverpool, and full particulars may be had on application to the honorary secretary, Miss F. L. Calder, 49, Canning-street, Liverpool.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in June was 85,049, of whom 46,793, were in workhouses and 38,256 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 886, of whom 653 were men, 184 women, and 49 children under sixteen.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F. S. (Blandford-square).—There is more in the position than you have supposed from what was probably a hasty examination of it. After the moves 1. Q to B 8th, K to B 4th; 2. Q to K B 8th (ch), how about 2. B takes Q?

CROWNED (Calcutta).—The solution of the puzzle is indeterminate. For instance, you should a solver know that a Black Queen stood on K B sq when two other Black pieces are absent from the board, either of which would answer your conditions? The problems are much too simple.

INA.—The late Herr Löwenthal never engaged in a match with the player named.

ALPHA.—In such a case as you describe we should certainly credit you with the solution. Your evident misgiving about 1. Q to Kt 6th in No. 1893 was well founded, as you will see by the note to that move given below.

L. S. (Charing-cross).—The book called "Games of Chess, by Philidor and his Contemporaries," was compiled by the late Mr. Walker. It has never been reprinted specially, but most of the games are found scattered through later compilations. The game enclosed in your letter is not up to publication standard.

C. S. G. (Maidstone).—The publisher will supply you with a copy if you indicate either the number of the problem or the date of issue.

H. H.—The problem is too elementary for our readers.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1893 received from O. Wolter, T. D. H., H. Hampton, P. S. Shenale, and John Tucker.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1894 received from J. Bumstead, P. E. Purchas, O. Wolter, A. Flynn, M. Dawson, H. Hampton, Cant, T. D. H., W. M. Curtis, P. S. Shenale, and H. T. Young.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1895 received from H. B. F. E. Purchas, C. Oswald, R. Gray, An Old Hand, D. W. Kell, C. S. Cox, J. Under Junior, L. Sharnwood, E. Sharnwood, M. O'Halloran, R. Ingersoll, T. Greenbank, E. Elsbury, H. Blacklock, and Walter Vincent.

NOTE.—When examining this problem we became convinced that it was a composition of more than ordinary difficulty, and our judgment has been amply confirmed by the result of its publication. A week after that event the majority of the proposed solutions received are very wide of the author's conception; but they are, notwithstanding, in many cases so plausible that it is desirable to append a short analysis showing the correct defences in each case. The most important of the suggested solutions are 1. Kt to K B 6th, 1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch), 1. Q to B 8th, and 1. Q to Kt 6th. To 1. Kt to K B 6th Black has a good answer in 1. K takes Kt, his subsequent moves presenting no difficulty after the capture. If White play 1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch), Black's best reply is 1. K to B 4th, when the following are the most likely moves on both sides: 2. Q to B 8th (ch), K to B 5th; 3. Q to K R 3rd, B takes Kt at K 4th, and there is no mate next move, the White Pawn at K R 6th preventing the Bishop being played to that square. 1. Q to B 8th is met also by 1. K to B 4th; after which, if the Knight is played to B 6th, discovering check, we have the position occurring in the last variation, and if aught else the King escapes easily. The answer to 1. Q to Kt 6th, as pointed out by our correspondent "Alpha" (who failed to discover a solution, however), is 1. P to Q B 6th; and should White continue with 2. Q to K B 2nd, then 2. B takes Kt defers the mate beyond the fourth move. Such obviously crude efforts as 1. Kt takes Q B P, and a so-called mate in three moves by promoting the Pawn at K R 6th to royal rank call for no comments.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1894.

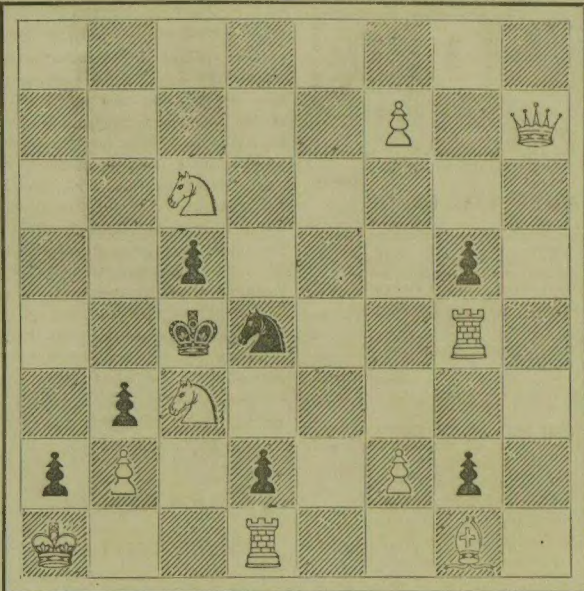
WHITE. 1. Kt to K B 6th. 2. Q to Q 2nd. 3. P to K 4th. Mate.

BLACK. P to K 6th. P takes Q.

PROBLEM No. 1897.

By A. E. STUDD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played between the Rev. S. EARNshaw and Mr. BLACKBURN, at Puresell's Coffee House.

(Queen's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Probably designed to delay the advance of the Queen's Pawn.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20.	Q R to K B sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	21.	P to Q R 4th
Black might have continued with 3. Kt to K B 3rd, which leads to the opening now recognised as the "Four Knight's Game." The move adopted leads to a well-known variation of the Queen's Knight's Opening.	P takes P	22.	Q to K 4th
4. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd	23.	Q to Kt 5th
5. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	24.	P to Q Kt 4th
6. B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	25.	Q to K 5th
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Castles	26.	Q to K 3rd
8. Castles	P to K B 4th	27.	P takes Q
9. Q Kt to K 2nd	K to R sq	Clearly he should have taken the Queen with the Rook; for if Black then play 27. P to Kt 5th—and we can see no better move—White continues with 28. P to K B 3rd, with an even game.	
10. B to B 4th (ch)	Kt takes Kt	28.	P to Kt 5th
11. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	29.	Kt takes R
12. B takes Kt	K takes B	30.	R to B 7th
13. B takes B (ch)	R takes P	31.	R takes Q Kt P
14. P takes P	Kt to K 4th	32.	P to Q B 4th
15. Q to Q 2nd	B takes Kt	33.	P to Kt 6th
16. Kt to K 6th (ch)	R to B 3rd	34.	P to Q 4th
17. B takes B	P to B 3rd		R takes B
18. B to Kt 3rd			
19. P to K R 3rd			
Too timid. 19. P to K B 5th, there being time enough for the move in the text if the assumed Knight is played to Kt 6th, is preferable.			
20. Q R to K sq	Q to Kt 3rd		

White resigned.

A smart Skirmish between Messrs. STINKHILLER and BADDELEY at the Manchester Chess Club.

(Algaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. R to B 2nd	B to K B sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	17. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Kt to K 6th	B to Kt 2nd		
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd		
Not a good defence after the Bishop has been played to Kt 2nd, for Black cannot now advance the Queen's Pawn without some loss, after exchanging Kts.			
7. Q B takes P	P to K R 4th		
8. B to Q R 4th	Kt takes Kt		
9. P takes Kt	Q to K 2nd		
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
11. Q to Q 6th	P to K R 3rd		
12. Castles (K R)	R to R 2nd		
13. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
14. B to Kt 3rd	P to R 4th		

Mr. Blackburne intends to call at the Hague en route to Wiesbaden, and during his visit will probably break a lance with some of the amateurs residing there. We are informed that Mr. Mason is the only other London player likely to enter the Wiesbaden tourney.

The Burnley Express announces a problem competition for four prizes, value £2, £1, 10s., and 5s. respectively. Competitors are required to contribute from one to three two-move problems on or before Aug. 1 next, under the usual conditions of mottoes and sealed envelopes; and it is notified that the scale of the British Problem Association will be applied to the problems in awarding the prizes. Mr. J. P. Taylor, a well-known author of two-move problems, has undertaken the office of judge.

A NATURAL PHILOSOPHER.

"I know that the more one sickens the worse at ease he is; and that he that wants money, means, and content is without three good friends; that the property of rain is to wet, and of fire to burn; that good pasture makes fat sheep; and that a great cause of the night is lack of the sun," says the old shepherd in "As You Like It." "Such a one," says Touchstone, "is a natural philosopher."

I do not think that we have so many natural philosophers now as there were then; and those there be are wont—naturally and philosophically—to keep out of the bustle and trouble of our huge cities, and fulfil quietly their chief end by enjoying themselves.

For this is the aim of the Natural Philosopher; wherefore he has about him marks by which he may, with no great difficulty, be known. He loves mirth—comely and sober merriment; he has a proper regard for meat and drink, and is ordinarily plump and ruddy of aspect; he avoids marriage; he is no politician—that is, though he will discuss politics, he will neither attack nor defend with any vehemence. Proverbs please him—also pipes; and he has much knowledge of what one would describe as "things in general." He likes public-houses; but they are of the sort whose publicity is limited (so far as his favourite chamber is concerned) to choice and congenial spirits. Finally—for one must leave off somewhere—he has this curious distinguishing mark, that he is seldom either handsome or ugly, but that he is always agreeable to look upon.

He knows, I have said, many things; but his knowledge is, on system, unsystematical; and he is, logically, illogical. Herein, I think, lies the reason of his comparative rarity nowadays. In that picturesque but disgraceful period known as the Middle Ages, pretty well all learning was quackery: medicine was quackery, the law was much the same, theology was—well, one has heard enough of the discussion as to how many angels could dance (with comfort and elegance) on the point of a needle. Thus, a born philosopher saw that all the philosophy to be seen was unphilosophical; and abstained from learning—or learnt with elaborate defiance of system. Burton amassed, in his "Anatomy," stores of wisdom whose contradictoriness proves their un wisdom; Montaigne mocked, Rabelais roared at, their brethren the teachers. Such ones were Natural Philosophers.

Often they wore the cap and bells, and it became a proverb that it took a wise man to make a fool; but the lazier professions—those which ask for little knowledge, easy work, and a great deal of talk—also took their turn, one by one, in different times and countries, at supplying philosophers opposed to those of the schools. Spain had her barbers, of whom Figaro has become the type—the follower of Democritus, who "made haste to laugh at everything, for fear he should be obliged to weep;" but these were the lowest class of our wise men, being often not easily distinguishable in character from mere mischievous valets. In France, also, the corresponding type during the Middle Ages—the *clercs de la basoche*—was hardly elevated enough for one's ideal; its representatives were perhaps degraded by the regular business habits of their profession, and remind one too much of the impertinent clerks in the office of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, detected by Sam Weller in the act of "quizzing of" their employers' clients. Sam himself, to come to modern England, is too much of the mere wit; Mark Tapley would be nearer, but for a disagreeable flavour of excessive virtue which disqualifies him.

For virtue—especially commonplace and (if I may say it) vulgar virtue—is not altogether the leading characteristic of the species; and this is possibly why the old Germans chose a priest to represent it. The priest—unlettered and unwashed—was often popular in the old days: chiefly, perhaps, as a contrast to the bishops. He (I mean the typical he) had all the jolly, easy-going vices that men like: he drank, he ate incredibly, he was fond of frolic and of little knavish tricks: while the bishops were proud, cruel, often ascetic. In a word, the good sense of the multitude saw that the latter were dangerous and the former not; and it was a certain merry priest whom they made their incarnation of worldly comfort and wisdom.

He was called the Vicar of Calemberg, and he corresponded with Luther; but these facts must be taken separately. The Historic and the Ideal are two, as Bulwer Lytton might or might not have said. The Ideal was the more important, considerably; and this is the manner of man that he was.

He began as the servant of a commonplace citizen; but, being minded to introduce himself to the Duke (*what* Duke it matters extremely little), he bought a gigantic fish which happened to be for sale in the market, and took it to the palace of that nobleman. Here the sentinel would not let him in until bribed by the promise of one half of whatever reward he received for his present. Will it be believed that the future Vicar asked for a hundred lashes, of which his fifty were, one may guess, a good deal lighter than the sentinel's—for the Duke was delighted with both fish and joke, and forthwith appointed the joker to be his official fool?

Church preferment was then what posts in the Excise were in our Augustan age, and the vicarage of Calemberg becoming vacant, the Fool was rewarded with it. He seems to have made a very good parish priest, judged by the standard of his times; which standard may be guessed at from the fact that his bishop thought it needful to prohibit him from taking any maid-servant under forty. He took two of twenty, which, he maintained, came to exactly the same.

He was lazy—philosophers are; but when he did preach a sermon it was a good one. He was reproached for not fulfilling his promise to deliver a homily upon the diversity of men: "To-morrow," he said, "I will give you a sermon which shall be at once a drama and a symbol." He took a basket full of skulls, went up a hill with them, and rolled them down—to right and left they rattled, under the noses of his astonished parishioners thereby congregated. "My brethren," said the priest, "you have asked me for a good sermon upon the infinite variety of the opinions and thoughts of men. See these poor skulls, from which the breath of life has gone out; how they roll along, how they scatter this way and that, how each one follows his own course, his own bias. How much worse would it not be, were they alive—did the weight of their own prejudices, interests, caprices, carry them away, lead them apart, divide and diversify their courses!"

He was a man of many tricks—too many to relate here; and, as his jovial life often made him in need of money, these tricks were generally to the cost of his parishioners. Yet everybody (except his bishop) liked him; as I have said, everybody *does* like Natural Philosophers—while there is a general prejudice against scientific (or unnatural) ones.

This prejudice is partly a survival from times when Science and Humbug walked hand in hand; partly a rebellion against the assumption that we can ever know enough of anything to make it safe to act according to the rules of absolute logic. And partly is it that victorious innate (that is, Natural) Philosophy which has forced from Herbert Spencer the avowal that the true aim of existence is enjoyment—a term which he would probably, it is true, interpret differently from our humorists of the Middle Ages?

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